RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 231 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA ..	10,941
22nd ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limted accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
29th Sept.	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	3rd Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHa.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emilé Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 26,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income.. ..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 33, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 875, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A female qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State.
A 27395

WANTED—A LADY CLERK and TYPIST, strong in English. Pay upto Rs. 50|- p.m. BAKLIWAL'S RAILWAY CLAIMS AGENCY, Hira Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R3788

WANTED—A CATTLE EXPERT with experience of milch animals. Apply with particulars of qualifications, experience and testimonials to GHATKOPER JIVDAYA KHATA, Ghatkoper. State lowest salary.
A R3792

WANTED A SURVEYOR to measure about 250 plots of areas between 500 and 1000 yards. Apply in person to the SECRETARY, Sclsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., between 7.30 and 8.30 a.m. at St. Andrew's School Hall, Bandra.
A R3793

WANTED for one month hospital trained NURSE in the mofussil on monthly terms with free lodging and boarding. Apply personally with testimonials at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th, to the MANAGER, Baknbhai Amalal and Co., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3194

PROFESSION.

FREE FORETOLD—Future life, race, features, Tejimandi. Try once JYOTISHI KRISHNALAL, Shanti Building, 3rd floor, Kandewadi.
P R3757

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL by Choice, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN. Rs. 750 or near offer. Original cost with extra types Rs. 2,900. American Multigraph No. 4, Printing Machine. Complete with Stand, Spare type and accessories. In perfect working order. May be seen at any time at Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona. Apply to the PRESIDENT, REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES, 1st Bn. The Royal West Kent Regiment.
N 27379

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER, one tempering apparatus (quite new), one filter press, two oil pumps, one Tangis 85 B.H.B. Crude Oil Engine with 3½ inches shaftings, Plumber Block and Pullies. Practically new, worked only for a very short period. For further particulars apply to KAMAKSHIAMBAL OIL MILL, Pennington Road, Tanjore.
K R3777

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned on the 4th October, 1926, (up to 2 p.m. S. T.) for the purchase and removal of about 183 brass of screened and washed shingle at Sewree, 4 brass at Naigaum and 80 brass at Worli chawl areas. The successful tenderer will be required to remit the value within 2 days and to remove the material within 20 days from the date on which the acceptance of his offer is communicated to him.

Offers should be sealed and sent to the Executive Engineer, Housing and Materials Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
27388

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1926, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th October to 20th October, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 21st October 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd October 1926.
27409

POONA ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION

PICTURES and all other exhibits for the Exhibition should be delivered on MONDAY, 11th October, at the Council Hall, Poona between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
R3780

WANTED

QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay of post Rs. 75-5-100 with Cycle allowance Rs. 5. For special terms, see the undersigned, with diplomas and testimonials of experience and good work elsewhere,
T. L. OAK,
Vice-President.
Municipal Committee, Khamgaon.
Dated 19-9-26.
27380

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Honourable Sir CHUNILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS MEHTA, Knight, and RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 7th day of April, 1926, and made between Narandas Purshottamdas (since deceased) of the one part and the said Honourable Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Knight, and Ranchoddas Narandas of the other part, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing three hundred and thirty-five square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts more or less, and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3918 and Street Nos. formerly 36, 38 and 40 and New No. 47, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1821, Bhuleshwar, and Collector's New No. 1841, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Narandas Purshottamdas also settled in trust on the vendors secondly described and partly by a public passage, on or towards the West by the house of Rajaram Govindram, on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of a Marwadi gentleman, and which said premises have since many years past been and are now occupied partly by the members of the family of the said Narandas Purshottamdas and partly by tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, adjoining to and connected with property firstly described, containing 75 square yards or thereabouts more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3917 and Street Numbers formerly 32, 34 and now 43-45, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1821, Bhuleshwar, and Collector's New No. 1841, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Narandas Purshottamdas settled in trust on the Vendors and firstly described and partly by the Cavel Lane, on or towards the East by the Cavel Street, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Narandas Purshottam firstly described, and which premises have been since many years past and are now occupied partly by the members of the family of the said Narandas Purshottamdas and partly by tenants, the area of both the above properties as mentioned in the Survey Register being three hundred and seventy-six square yards.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1926.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27368

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the directions of the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers given on the 16th day of September, 1926, in the above matter, the meeting of the Second Preference shareholders held on THURSDAY, the 16th September, 1926, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving, with or without modification, the scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company, the holders of the Second Preference Shares, the holders of the Ordinary Shares and the holders of the Deferred Shares in the said Company respectively has been adjourned to FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1926, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and such adjourned meeting will be held at the time and day aforesaid at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay, House 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time the holders of the Second Preference Shares are requested to attend. Particulars of the scheme can be seen at the said Registered Office of the Company.

The holders of the Second Preference Shares may attend the said adjourned meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that the proxies to be deposited hereafter are deposited at the said Registered Office of the Company not later than 3 p.m. on the 29th day of September, 1926. The proxies lodged with the Company before the 16th September, 1926, will be used at the adjourned meeting unless they are withdrawn in the meantime.

Bombay, dated the 21st day of September, 1926.

Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.
27406

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI AHMED MOOSA was the highest bidder for and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property at an Auction sale held on the 15th day of September, 1926, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at the instance of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Noormahomed Beg Mahomed and others on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Noorbai widow of Haji Moosa Haji Usman, Suleman Haji Moosa Ahmed Moosa Mahomed Haji Moosa and Abdul Karim Haji Moosa sons of the said Haji Moosa Haji Oosman deceased and Mariambai, daughter of the said Haji Moosa Haji Oosman deceased and wife of Noormahomed Haji Ebrahim pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of October 1922, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with all the buildings and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,543 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 11952, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 3/2636, and Cadastral Survey No. 893, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2491, 2492, 2493, and Street Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narotamdas Kandas, on or towards the West by the property of Oosman Gani, on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road and on or towards the South partly by the public drain and partly by Foras Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1926.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27407

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVA RAO PADEIDRI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Inspector in Tata Oil Mills, who resided at 2nd Floor Taraporewalla Building, Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MUNDKAR DINKAR RAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, a practising Attorney of this Honourable Court the constituted attorney of Lilabai widow of Shivarao Padbidri, the deceased abovenamed. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 16th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
27408 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and SuperTax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pyhony, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1291 OF 1926.

(1) NARANDAS POKARMAL, (2) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) OONKARMAL SURAJMAL (2) KEDARMAL SAVALRAM ... Defendants.

To,

OONKARMAL SURAJMAL,

1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you and the second defendant for an order against you to render an account of your dealings with the sum of Rs. 6,975 mentioned in the plaint and to pay over to the plaintiffs the balance remaining after rendering of such account and that in default of your rendering such account a decree may be passed in favour of the plaintiffs for the said sum of Rs. 6,975 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 24th June, 1925, till payment costs of this suit and further relief as the nature of the case may require and the court has fixed TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1926, for hearing of the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Witness Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27410

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The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always assured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22044.

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BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaokor, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 21,24,552/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD AND 4TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Mehsrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Gulamhussein Bundealli Somji, Allimahomed Currim Peer Mahomed and Hussein Fazalbhai the members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismaili Kadia Brethern Charity Fund and on account at the risk of the mortgagor Salimulla bin Abdul Rahéman in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Morigage dated the 25th day of January 1923 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Gulamhoosein Bundealli Somjee, Alimahomed Currimbhai and Gulamhusein Salemahomed the then members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismalli Kadia Brethern Charity Fund as Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Additional Security and Further Charge dated the 26th day of May 1925 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell on the following days by public auction the undermentioned properties at the respective premises:—

ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER, 1926, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road containing by admeasurement about 201 3|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3111 Cadastral No. 1828 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2944 and street Nos. 2.3 and bounded on the East by the property of Rahimtulla Kadarbhai on the west by the property of Haji Abdul Kader Jitekar on the north by a sweepers passage and on the south by the Public Road called Umerkhadi 2nd Row.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1926, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece of quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuages tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at 4th Kamatipoora Street admeasuring about 119 1|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 3699-3700-3701 New Nos. 10407-10408 Old Survey No. 3279-3280 and 3281 and New Survey No. 6009-6010 and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1382-1383 and Street Nos. 74-76-78 and bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Tomb and Durga on the West by the property of Namdeo Bapooji, on the north by the 4th Kamatipoora Street and on the South by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SAYED STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for Messrs. Husseinally Cassum Mahomed Mehta and Gulamhoosein Bandealli Somjee executors and Trustees of Kulsambai widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji Meghji the Transferees and on account and at the risk of Azam Miya Kumoo Miya the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of August 1919 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Dayashanker Devshanker and Bai Jijibai alias Ratanbai wife of the said Dayashanker Deoshanker the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 19th day of June 1923 and made between the said Mortgagees of the first part the said mortgagor of the second part and the said Transferees of the third part Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 15th prox. sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon with the appurtenances lying on the Western side of Kazi Syed or Shamji Hassaji Street admeasuring about 110 2|9 square yards and bounded on the north by the property of Shaikh Ismali Shaikh Hassam Penkar on the south by the property of Madhavji Dwarkadas on the East by the said Kazi Sayed or Shamji Hassaji Street and on the West by the public passage or gully for Halalkhores and which said premises are registered by the Collector under Old No. 691-701 New No. 6400 Old Survey No. 486 and New Survey No. 2770 and Cadastral Survey No. 864 Mandvi and formerly assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 50 and now under Ward Nos. 1383, 1384 and Street Nos. 204-206 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Transferees or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
4 cases Fish Hooks.
1 case Folding Scissors.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of messrs. Rustomji and Gurwalla attorneys for Mr. Mohomedally Najmudin Chinwala the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1668 of 1926 (Esabhai Chinwala vs. Thamning).

1 "Stud Baker" 6 cylinders 5 seater 29.6 H.P. motor car thoroughly overhauled and in running order.

BENNETT & CO.

To Let a very desirable Bungalow at Lands End, Bandra facing the sea. For rent and particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & CO. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd October, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mistry's Bungalow, Slater Road, Grant Road, near Dr. Bacha's Hospital, the very valuable and made-to-order household furniture, sliding dining table on castors, dining chairs, Chesterfield suites, velvet lined drawing room sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chests, iron and wooden bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

The property of a gentleman, proceeding to England.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros.
Classic of the Screen
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
6 Reels
STARRING
JUNE MARLOWE
A picture with plenty of action and novelty.
NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN ARE ALIKE
But
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
—Was a law unto herself. An exotic, inspiring tale of the most fascinating character ever flashed across the screen.
"FELIX ON THE JOB"
A tonic for the blues.
One of the new series of Felix which are more brilliant, funnier and cleverer than any past Felix.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AT PUBLIC REQUEST
A PICTURE YOUR FAMILY MUST SEE TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S PRODUCTION
A WELL-KNOWN PRODUCER OF EAST-END
"CHANDRAKANT"
OR
FILIAL DUTY and SEARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL
Also Beautiful, New, PUNJABEE DANCER
Miss EKBAL— will perform Beautiful Dance with Sweet Song and Pleasant Music.
One and all—DON'T FAIL TO SEE AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd,

NEXT WEEK
Mr. Arfani's Picture
KATAR-U-GAP Royal Stage's Production
COMING SHORTLY
KRISHNA'S PICTURE
"SOCIETY BUTTERFLY"
—and—Sharda Production
"DIL-ARAM." WATCH THE DATE.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
"PRUTHVI-PUTRA"
Written by Mr. DAVE and Directed and photographed by Mr. DEWARE.
FEATURING:—
Miss GOHAR Mr. RAJA Sandow and all known Stars.
Daily (4) Four Shows
AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M. EXTRA SHOWS ON Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 2-30
[POPULAR PRICES.]
presents:—
The most favourable actor in Movie
RODOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"BLOOD AND SAND"
The Tremendous Dramatic Force
Also One—Reel Comedy
MADAN'S RACE-KITHES-
Stopped by Censor Board
Will Screen NEXT SATURDAY.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
DHA-CHA-MA.
(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)
PRODUCED BY,
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Photographed by, P. S. TALGERI,
Written and Directed by. NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR
WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.
FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.,
22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,
Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.
These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Perfume of Ceylon
LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.
WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.
WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM
(sanabing) softens and beautifies the skin
Sachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

September 28.

A drop of 43 to 27 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further hedge selling and long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 17 points down. The prices eased on some straddle and hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's report:—

The American market acts on the easy side and apparently "hedge" selling preponderates. The first rush of the crop may keep prices in check for the present.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 27th instant as under:—

"Market declined on hedging pressure and long liquidation. General feeling bearish."

Messrs. Breul and Co's report:—

According to advices from New York this morning, prices there have once again declined sharply and there is evidently insufficient buying power to absorb the heavy hedge selling. Confidence is entirely lacking and still lower prices appear inevitable.

In the local market a quite mistaken feeling prevails that there is no room for a decline from the present level of prices, and this fact goes to prove how very short-lived the memory of some operators is. It is only necessary to go back to April 1921 to find fully Good Broach quoted at Rs 240 with May Americans in Liverpool at about 7.70d. and Sterling Exchange at 1s. 4d. This position admittedly followed a crisis in the bazaar, the cause of which was that prices had been kept up in face of a serious decline in Americans.

The latter is again happening at present and the ultimate result may easily be as disastrous.

Following a sharp decline reported from New York, the Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 6¼ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 297 and giving way to Rs. 296, on selling by Commission Houses, advanced to Rs. 297½ on Marwari shroffs buying and the market finally closed at Rs. 296 3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 296 3/4 and going down to Rs. 295 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 296.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 280 and going down by half a rupee, on bazaar operators selling, improved to Rs. 281½ on buying by Marwari shroffs and the market finally closed at Rs. 280½. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 238.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 p.m.

Bombay, Sept. 28.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	296
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	237
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	280

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

M G Bijapur—F Good 330, Good 320, F G Fair 310.

M G Compta—F Good 370, Good 360, F G Fair 350.

M G Miraj—F Good 370, Good 360, F G Fair 350.

M G Cambodia—F Good 395, Good 385, F G Fair 375.

M G Southerns—F Good 330, Good 320, F G Fair 310.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Fully Good Broach April-May	297
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	238
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	281

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th September, 1926:—

Cotton	610 bales
Wheat	4,855 cwts
Linseed	1,439 cwts
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	4 cwts
Groundnuts	3,852 cwts
Castorseed	3,528 cwts
Rice	3,776 cwts
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2,669 cwts
Mowraseed	1,390 cwts
Gram	2,326 cwts
Juwar	6,676 cwts
Masur	Nil
Barley	167 cwts
Bajri	2,708 cwts
Coal	117 tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	114	1020	765
Central India	37	4,739	4,593
Barsi and Nagar	..	331	1025
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berar	21	1,113	2,999
Central Provinces	49	133	1,387
Total Comras	200	7,446	10,940
Dholera	..	690	2,655
N.W. Provinces	190	1231	1,278
Rajputana	126	2,832	921
Sind-Punjab	..	1,963	1,656
Broach	..	9	..
Goompta & Dharwar	94	2,480	6,095
Western-Northerns	..	2,854	4,311
Cocanada	..	..	908
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,314	4817
Persian	..	1,200	558
American	..	2,996	138
Egyptian and Afrian	..	3,730	10453
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	610	33,745	44,734

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 23rd Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	880	20,576	27,111
Japan & China	..	10,778	19,429
Coast Ports	..	363	545
Up country by Rail.	..	7,345	320
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,651	5,245
Total	880	44,713	52,610

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

	Ready/Mill terms.	Delivery. Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	285/295	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/90	+28
Bengal F G M G	265/75	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	280/90	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	265/75	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	325/35	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	320/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	320/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/15	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	+31/2
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	275/85	+21/2
Khandesh F. G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/50	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	260/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/50	.....
Dharwar F Good S.G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	295/305	.....
Western H G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	330/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	375/85	.....
Navsari F. G. M. G.	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	355/65	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	295/305	.....
Dhollera F G M G	320/30	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 27.

	To-day's price.
October	14.21—.42
December	14.44—.40
January	14.50—.43
March	14.73—.39
May	14.93—.38
Middling Spot	14.80—.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 27.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	127,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 27.

	To-day's price.
October	14.32—.37
January	14.46—.41
Middling Spot	14.24—.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	14.57+.12
January	14.84+.12
March	15.05+.09

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	14.54 unchgd.
January	14.81—.02
March	15.03—.02

NEW ORLEANS 9.30 A.M.:—

October	15.59
January	14.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

	To-day's closing.
September	7.99—.03
October	7.89—.08
November	7.85—.10
December	7.89—.11
January	7.93—.13
February	7.93—.14
March	8.00—.15
April	8.00—.15
April	8.00—.15
May	8.06—.14
June	8.06—.15
July	8.06—.17
September	8.02—.19
Middling Spot	8.42—.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

	To-day's closing.
September	15.36—.28
October	15.11—.28
November	14.96—.28
December	14.93—.29
January	14.90—.30
February	14.90—.30
March	14.90—.30
April	14.90—.28
May	14.90—.25
June	14.90—.20
July	14.90—.20
August	14.90—.20
September	15.05—.20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.40—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	5.70 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	6.00 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	6.30 unchgd.
Bengal Good	5.80 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	6.10 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	6.40 unchgd.
Oomra Good	6.55 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	6.85 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	7.15 unchgd.
Broach Good	6.70 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	7.10 unchgd.
Broach Fine	7.50 unchgd.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/3 nominal.
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/6 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3 sellers.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/7 nominal.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/7.3/4 nominal.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 27.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/.
Market:—Dull.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/3.
Market:—Dull.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 54/6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 27.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment paid £15.1/4.
Oct/Nov. shipment paid £15.3/8.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £18/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £16, 17/6.
Oct/Nov. shipment paid £16/17/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Oct/Dec. delivery value 29/6.
Jan/April delivery value 30/7½.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/9-1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/9.3/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8.7/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9-1/8d.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 27.

Demand Bills	484.68

London, Sept. 27.

	To-day's Rate
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 28

Mill shares opened weak but closed firm market is not likely to depress much.

We quote:—B Dyeing 8978, Century 381/4, Fazul 895, Pearl 4928, Nagpur 547/8, Swadeshi 515, New Great 321/4, Colaba 145, Simplex 136/4, Madhavji 121/4.

Tata Steel opened dull and closed very firm by speculative operations.

We quote:—Tata def 227.8, Tata ord 59, Tata Hydro 1100, Tram 127/8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	76 8
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55
Central	25	1½	27 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	83
Imperial	500	40	1415
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	356 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	143 12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	1 7 8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	325
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	46

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.a.	930
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.a.	144
Central Province	100	7½ p.a.	116
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.a.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.a.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.a.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.a.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.a.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.a.	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.a.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.a.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.a.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.a.	720
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.a	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	166 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam	15—0—	10	13

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.a.	76
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	747 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1005
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	127 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1140
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.a.	980
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	575
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	730

PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			466 4
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	10.0
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	255
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	516 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New		3	137 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-6	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering	100	10	105
Mackenzie	100	30	400
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	74 12
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	2 6 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	59
Thacker]	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	35

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 8
New India	25	ly	25 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.a	1000
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 6
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	440
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.a.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	391 4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.a.	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92 8
Century	100	20y	381-4
Central India O.	100	16	547 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.a.	450
Jeylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	143 12
Coorla	100	..	150
Crescent	100	4	180
Jurrimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	750
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 3 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	142 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	30
Emperor Edward	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	395
Finlay	100	nil	135
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	700
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	5	112 8
Hindoostan	1,000	*125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	16-12	377 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		105
Kilachand	25	..	5 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	3700
Madhora Scindia	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	120
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	113 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155
New Great Eastern	300	nil	317 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	492 8
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	18
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580
Sholapur	1,000	450	8825
Simplex	250	..	136 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	39 8
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	515
Swan	100		155
Tata Mill O.	500	..	126 12
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	930

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS. Bombay, September 28.					
Ahmedabad					445
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	397-8	397-8	381-4	397-8	
Century	377-8	381-4	375	381-4	
Central India	543-12	548-12	540-	547.8	
Colaba Land				145	
Crescent				150	
Edward Sassoon				140	
Fazulbhoy	387-8	395	380	395	
Finalay				125	
Globe				50	
Gokak				113-12	
Indian Bleaching				182-8	
Indore Malwa				377,	
Kohinoor				1150	
Madhowjee				121-4	
Mathuradas				120	
Meyer Sassoon				90	
Mysore				113-12	
New Great	315	313-12	312-8	321-4	
Pearl	487-12	492-8	477-8	492-8	
Pabany				240	
Phoenix				425	
Simplex				136-12	
Swadeshi	512-8	516 4	510	515	
Swan Mills				155	
Tata Mill				178-12	

MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					255
Bombay Steam					166-4
Tram Co. Grd.	126 4	127-8	126-10	127-8	
Bundi Cement					21-8
Central India Mining					28
Indian Cement					144-12
Katni Cement Ord.					177-8
Shivarajpur					46
Tata Hydro	1095	1102-8	1090	1100	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	57	59	455	5.4,	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	202-8	232-8	191-4	225	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 27.

	To-day's price. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	122 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10 3/8
National Bank	47
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	85 3/4
Conversion Loan	74
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent	101 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	68
Government Securities 3 p.c.	57 7/8
Consols	54 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £7.1/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £15.1/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £19.3/4.
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-3/4.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Bombay Sept. 28.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Movement heavy: support indifferent."

Our other New York friends have wired as under:—

Market likely to work temporarily lower due to hedge pressure."

*C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Jute.—Albion 485, Alliance 475, Anglo India 380, Auckland 253, Barnagore 185, Bally 194, Birla 8, Belvedere 533, Budge-Budge 455, Caledonian 540, Chopdani 151, Clive 36/4, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 270, Dalhousie 404, Delta 500, Empire 51/4, Fort Gloster 795, Fort William 283, Gondalpara 925, Gourepore 680, Hukumchand 12/4, Hooghly 74, Howrah 39/12, Kamarhatty 592, Kankanarrah 462, Kelvin 780, Khardah 430, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 269, Lawrence 595, Lothian 444, Naihati 440, National 29/12, New Central 558, Northbrook 51/4, Nudea 43, Orient 243, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 64/4, Soorah 26, Standard 425, Union 555, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/10, Jute 64/5.

Cotton.—Agra United -/10, Dunbar 142, Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

Miscellaneous.—B.I. Corporation 4/10, B.I. Corporation D 3/14 I.I. Still 6/12. Imperial Bank 1415, Imperial Conty. 356.

Remarks.—Jute shares firm with upward tendency. Government Securities remained steady 3 1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 77/4, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 8 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 27.

	To-day's price. £
Copper, English best Selected	64 1/4
Copper Braziers	72 3/4
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter Hard	30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16 3/8
Tin Block	309 3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91¼-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
D. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 9
Great	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 3 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) spot:—16.13/16.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TODAY.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Report of Indian Currency Commission" 6 p.m. at University School of Economics and Sociology.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 30.

Conference Regarding Bombay Children's Act, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Wittet Memorial Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, 6.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 1.

The s.s. "Devanha," with English mails of Sept. 16 due at midnight.

SATURDAY, October 2.

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 2.30 p.m.

Charity Football Match: S. Staffs vs. Middlesex Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 3.

The Saraswati Sangeeta Sabha,' Bombay, will stage "Ratnavali" in Tamil, 6 p.m. (S.T.) Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel,

Mahatma's Jayanti celebrations at (1) Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside over a public meeting. (2) G. Ward D. C. C. at Dadar: Khadi hawking 8 a.m., spinning demonstration 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., spinning competition 3 to 4 p.m. (3) at Marwadi Vidyalaya, a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, 3 to 8 p.m., (4) at Congress House. spinning demonstration, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., spinning competition 2 to 4 p. m.

Acknowledgement.—We have received a copy of the special number issued by "Medina", the Urdu paper of Bijnor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Prophet Muhammed.

To-day's Radio Programme.—The following items of Indian music sung by Mr. Shankarao Goray, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) at 7.0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 Metres.

Maruti's Utsav —The following is to-day programme of Shri Maruti's Utsava which is being celebrated at Kalyan since 22nd inst.:—(1) 10 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Kirtan Kirtan Kokil Rasbinker Buwa, (2) From 1 a.m.—Lenadker Jala Aranga, (3) 5.15 a.m.—Shri's Departure.

The Utsava closes on Thursday (the 30th inst).

Adult Educational Association.—The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Prof. Shah's Lecture.—The fourth of the series of public lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The Report of the Indian Currency Commission" will be delivered in the University School of Economics and Sociology to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The subject of this lecture will be "The Currency Authority".

FIFTH LECTURE.

The fifth lecture on the same subject will be on Saturday (the 2nd prox.) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) and not on Friday (the 1st prox.) as previously announced.

A LOITERER SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS

At the Girgaon Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. B. S. Turkhad one Dipchand Dayaram was charged for having in his possession 3 gold buttons of which he could not give satisfactory explanation.

From the evidence of Sub-Inspector Reedalkar it appeared that the accused was arrested on suspicion. On his search the three gold buttons were found. He was called upon to explain their possession. He made various statements which were verified and found to be untrue and he was therefore charged.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. As the accused had two previous convictions of theft he was sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The buttons were ordered to be proclaimed.

BEAUTIES OF MATHEMATICS

LECTURE BY BOY PRODIGY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. S. Rajnarain, the Mathematical Prodigy, will deliver a public lecture on "Beauties of Mathematics and Appreciation of Shakespeare" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

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EVANS' CASE.

WHO WILL TRY IT.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker, who is presiding at the current Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, will not try the case of J. L. Evans, late chief accountant of the Hongkong Bank, as he had opposed Evans' application for bail in the High Court as Government Pleader. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Rangnekar also having heard the accused's case partially as Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Justice will have to appoint some other judge than the two above named to try Evans' case in the Criminal Sessions.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES' CASE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the two cases in which Gasper Almeida, manager, and P. R. Mistri, cashier of the Ashoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd. were charged with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of Rs. 27 and Rs. 15-12-0 respectively. The accused were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment in view of the fact that they were fined in other cases, and the amounts involved were very small

Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution while Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the first accused and Mr P N Godinho for the second accused.

CONVICTED OF GAMBLING

Before the same Bench of Magistrates one Sidoo Narayen Pai was charged with gambling in a public place by accepting bets for Poona Races.

The facts of the case were that a Police Sepoy in plain clothes was watching the movements of the accused. At the junction of Charni Road with Girgaon Back Road the policeman saw a Gujarati handing over to the accused something wrapped up in a paper. He immediately rushed up and seized the accused's hand. One betting slip containing the names of the horses running in the Poona Races on that day and 2 Five Rupee Currency Notes were found in the accused's hand. In the meantime the man who gave the slip and the money made good his escape though an attempt was made to chase him by another Police Sepoy. On a further search of the accused's person some more slips and money were found.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied having received any slip or money as alleged by the prosecution. He alleged that these things were interpolated by the Police which he could not prove.

The Court gently warned the Defendant's Counsel not to make any reckless allegations against the Police but Counsel sought protection by mentioning that "he was acting on the instructions by the accused".

On the evidence the Magistrates held that the accused's guilt was established. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50|-, or in default, to suffer 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Muranjan, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Y. P. BOY SCOUT TROOPS' CONCERT

Last Sunday evening a concert organised by the Young Patriot Boy Scouts Troops was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the Presidency of Mrs Cowasji Jehangir. At the outset Mr. Jehangir M. R. Baria ((Ekdast") who had the honour of giving some wonderful displays in the presence of the Governor at the last Scouts Rally, performed interesting feats, viz. broad-sword display. ji-jitsu feats with his brother Maneck and his scout disciples, and showed how defence can be made and victory be achieved by the help of ji-jitsu. Mr. Baria was then made a "captive" by four youths who were also vanquished in no time by the "captive." A few thrilling items then followed, viz. of cutting into two betel leaves and plantains which were placed on the chests and throats of scouts who were lying on the ground

Another interesting item gone through was the scene in which a scout proves his worth by helping his brother scout who is wounded in a duel. The scene of a camp attack proved very exciting when revolvers and sticks were freely used and "first aid" was given. Another very thrilling item was the display given by Mr Baria when he was handicapped with two daggers in feet. and two broad swords in feet.

The founder of the Troop, Scouter Nariman D Sanjana gave details about the Troop.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangi then gave cash prizes of Rs. 51 each to Troop Leader, Mr. Dah, and Mr. Guzder, and one silver medal each to the three Baria Brothers received from Mr. A. Havekar. Two medas presented by Mr Phiroze Guzder were also given to two scouts. Mr Baria's challenge to give away his medals to any one who performed the feats shown by him was not accepted by any one

MR. S. N. HAJI FOR THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji, B. A. (Oxon.,) Barrister-at-Law, the well known acthor and worker in Indian shipping problems, is standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division, Bombay Presidency. It will be remembered that Mr. Haji was recently deputed to the Geneva International Labour Conference by the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon in connection with their protests regarding the nomination of employers' delegates.

D'LIMA STREET TRAGEDY.

FUNERAL OF INDIAN SEAMAN

The funeral of Santan Rodrigues, the Goan Christian Seaman who was shot dead on last Friday night in D'Lima Street, Mazagon, in the course of the fracas between the members of the Indian Seamen's Union and the Bombay Seamen's Union, took place on Monday, after the inquest held by the Coroner. The remains of the deceased were taken by the members of the Indian Seamen's Union, of which he was a member, and kept at the Union Hall for sometime. The members of the Union marched past the body two by two and later removed the body to the Club at Matharpacady. Thence the body was removed with all ceremonial to the Mahalaxmi cemetery. About 300 seamen of the Union, including serangs and other lascar crew, accompanied the procession A band played the most touching dead marches as the mourners in black marched two by two in solemn procession to the grave where the body was deposited.

Mr. J. S. Athaide, President of the Union, delivered the funeral ovation, in the course of which he said, that they all mourned for the deceased who had sacrificed his life to the cause of right, justice and liberty. He appealed to all to learn the lesson he was always emphasizing, namely that Unity is Strength. The cause of disunion emanated from the enemies of the Union. It was the Seamen who always suffered from the consequences of such disunion. He wanted them all to learn now at least the lesson from the martyr before them, that disunion and fight must cease and that all should be united. In that lesson lay the salvation of all seamen and the solution of all their difficulties.

The mourners dispersed after prayers to the deceased. A number of floral wreaths were layed round the grave of the deceased.

FUNERAL OF LATE SIR SASSOON DAVID

The funeral of the late Sir Sassoon J. David took place on Tuesday morning and his body was buried at the Jewish cemetery at Chinchpokli. A large number of the deceased's friends had gathered at his residence at the Esplanade Road and the procession started about 10 a.m. There were over three hundred mourners following the cortege the chief mourner being Mr. and Mrs. Ezra, and Mr. J. David. In the cemetery a large number of the mill employees attended to pay their respects to the dead. The Rev. S. I. Silas conducted the funeral service. Among those present might be mentioned: Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. J. D. Gandhy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. D. W. Wilson.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE'S CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Tuesday, Sir V. A. Dalbolkar presiding.

The Chairman said by the death of Sir Sassoon J. David the country had lost a prominent industrialist. As a trustee he served for many years and rendered them very valuable services. As a member of the Finance and Establishment Committee, Sir Sassoon's advice was of great help to the Trust, he said. He then called upon Sir Lawless Hepper to move a resolution of condolence.

Sir Lawless then moved that the Committee desired to place on record with deep regret that they had heard of the death of Sir Sassoon J. David who was a Trustee since 1898 to 1923 and who took keen interest in all activities and rendered valuable services to the city. A copy of the resolution was to be forwarded to the deceased's family with the Committee's expression of sympathy.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconding said he was associated with Sir Sassoon for a number of years and the latter was one of the best financiers.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the country would never again see the like of Sir Sassoon David, by whose death India had lost a great patriot.

The resolution was passed, all members standing.

GUJERAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

The organisers of the Gujerat Kala Pradarshan at Surat are now working energetically. The following are amongst the prominent names of the speakers, they have been able to secure, for the series of lectures on Indian art, to be delivered on the occasion:—(1) D. M. Ditchburn, (President the Bombay Architectural Association); (2) S. P. Gangoli, Curator the Baroda Museum; (3) Prof. N. Malkani, of the Guzerat Vidya Pith, Ahmedabad; (4) G. V. Pathak, and others.

Some of the lectures will be illustrated and explained with lantern slides, diagrams and practical demonstrations.

LATE MR. SAMARTH

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Monday evening under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a resolution regarding its sense of great loss at the death of Mr. N. M. Samarth was passed and a copy of the same was sent to the family of the deceased.

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir wires from Srinagar under date September 28th:—

With reference to a London message dated September 13th dealing with a British Film development scheme H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir disclaims all knowledge of the scheme and denies having promised any contribution.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16. Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1242.
Bank's buying D D 1312.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134.
Bank's buying 60 days 129 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 130.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 178 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 3/16 26th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 26th inst.
London—Paris 174.00 26th inst.
London—Belgium 181.00 26th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 26th inst.
London—Italy 129.08 26th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	175 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1240
American Dollars	2754
Hongkong Dollars	139
Shanghai	178 3/4
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 27

	To-day's rate
T T Berlin on London	20.36-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/8
T T Brussels on London	181.87
T T Madrid on London	31.91
T T Milan on London	131.62
T T Berne on London	25.11
T T Paris on London	174.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 27.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4 19/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4 25/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5 1/4 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3/4 p.c

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Gold £4-4-11½ 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 27d. 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 1/8d. 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58½ cts. 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 19/32 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 26th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 2½ per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 61/4/0.
Ba silver 1st settlement Rs. 61/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 61/2/0.

London, Sept. 27.

Bar gold ready s.84-11½.
Silver ready d. 27/0.
Silver forward d. 27/2.

TONE OF SILVER.—
Quiet. India bought. China sold. Market closed with sellers at the rate. We think some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21/6/3; Highest 21/6/6; at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/0; Highest 21/6/3; at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Ready:—61/6/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 61/5/0; Highest 61/5/6; at 5.30 p.m. 61/5/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 61/3/0; Highest 61/3/3; at 5.30 p.m. 61/3/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/4/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 27.

	To-day's price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4.11½

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 27.

Silver:—Heavy China selling. Bazaars bought at the decline.

	To-day's price.
Spot	27
Forward	27 1/8

TILAK MEMORIAL.

A POLICE OFFICIAL'S HEROISM'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 24.

News just received show how Mr. Bhagwan Prasad, Circle Inspector, and a Sub-Inspector of Saoner, District Nagpur, arrested one Sonia Koshti, who had several convictions to his account, red-handed with jewels in his possession inspite of having been fired twice by the accused. While patrolling in the night they called on Sonia. He was not at home. Sonia returned at about 2 a.m. when the Inspector asked him to account for his absence. Recognising the Circle Inspector, Sonia drew out his revolver and fired twice, the first bullet passed by his ears and the second hit Mr. Bhagwan Prasad's turban and burnt it. Undaunted and undismayed, he rushed towards the accused and overpowered him effecting his arrest.

The C. P. Government has recently granted a license to Messrs. N. C. Mookerji and Nephew and Mr. U. Gangoly, to supply electric energy to the Raipur town.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

It is proposed to hold a Provincial Agricultural Show and exhibition of Cottage industries at Jubbulpore from the 17th to 22nd December, 1926. Demonstrations in the working of modern agricultural implements will be given to convince the agriculturists, who are expected to flock in thousands, the superiority of modern agricultural implements over their primitive tools.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

A member of the Nagpur Municipality has given notice of a motion that the MacDonnel Town Hall be called Tilak Mandir and a statute of the late Mr. Tilak be placed in the Town Hall garden, the cost being met out of the Municipal revenues. A legal question has been raised whether the right to divert the memorial to a different purpose does reside in people who did not pay for it and whether it would be right to perpetuate the memory of one person at the cost of another.

BOMBAY POSTMEN.

INVIDIOUS TREATMENT.

The "Postman," the organ of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, writes as follows regarding the salaries of the postmen in Bombay:—

"When the Postal Enquiry Committee reported in 1920, it recommended Rs. 27 as the starting salary for the postman and Rs. 50 as the starting salary for the postal clerk. The scales of pay for the clerks have since been thrice revised but the postmen are where they were. The just reasons and conditions which necessitate increase in pay, are by no means less applicable to postmen than to clerks. Why then have clerks' salaries been thrice revised, while postmen are left in the lurch?"

The paper then proceeds to show how a great injustice has resulted to postmen by Government's inaction in regard to them, and asks:—"Should not the Government of India have given their close consideration to this question when they revised the salaries of clerks alone in an invidious manner? What is the Government of India for, if they are not to deal in the same measure to all?"

INDIA'S CRITICAL SITUATION

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING.

A large assemblage gathered to celebrate the third anniversary of Haji Yusuf Khatri Library at Ali Umer Street, Bombay on Saturday last. When Mr Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presided. After the reading of the report which showed splendid progress and increasing popularity of the institution Mr. Jinnah addressed the gathering. In a forceful speech he analysed the siuation of the country and declared that it was not hopeless or gloomy, but at the same time he warned his audience that it was a critical one, and that they should send representatives to the Councils who had no axe of their own to grind, but who would disinterested serve the country. He himself offered to render his services to the community and if they were satisfied with the services he had rendered in the past they should support him.

After a few remarks from the President Mr. A. B. Vaidya Solicitor addressed the gathering on the subject of Hindu Muslim tension and hoped they would be settled amicably.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Sept 28.

Yesterday's depression persists over the central regions of the Bay and numerous thunderstorms have occurred along the Arakan Coast. The weather is mostly dry except for some heavy falls of rain in Tenasserim.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and local in Bihar, Central India West, Madras coast north. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half; Mergui one; Tavoy five; Moulmein two; Daltonganj, and Deesa a half; Nizamabad three quarters, and Vizagapatam a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Arakan.—A. P.

ECHO OF ALIPORE JAIL MURDER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Anantahari Mitra and Pramodranjan Chowdhury who were sentenced to death for the murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Superintendent, Intelligence Branch, Bengal Police, were hanged this morning in the Alipore Central Jail. Of the three originally sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal one was acquitted by the High Court.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

OCTOBER.

28th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	14.24
To-day's Opening Rate	14.10
Difference	—14
To-day's Closing Rate	14.08
Difference	—16

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

28th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.89
To-day's Opening Rate	7.75
Difference	—14
To-day's Closing Rate	7.72
Difference	—17

Khandi Closed	Rs. 295-8-0
Sewri Closed	295-12-0

HEAVY FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER

CHINA CONTINUOUS SELLER

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

The Silver Market opened weak at Rs. 60-11 and Rs. 60-6 owing to London being continuously "weak", for several days at a time. This sagging in London was due to heavy selling by China, combined with American selling. Indian support was comparatively weak.

There were heavy fluctuations in the Bombay Silver Market; the market steadily improved, the rates at 4-30 in the evening were:—

Rs. 61-10 for 1st settlement.
Rs. 61-5 for 2nd settlement.

The London cables were as follows:—"Market quiet. India bought. China sold. Market closed with sellers at the rate. We think some further decline possible.

"Heavy China selling. Bazaars bought at the decline".

London Spot: 27d.
London Forward: 27 1/8d.
New York Silver: 59 1/8 cents.
China Exchange: 2s.-8 1/16d.

As China Exchange was 5|16d. better, the "bears" and Chokseys were buyers; hence, the market improved.

Tone is uncertain: China and America have been continuous sellers in London, hence, the opening rates here to-day have been the lowest on record for some years past.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 28.

2½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/14

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/5.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106|15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 109.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/2

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 112/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 82/5

Tone of Market:—Quiet

BANGALORE NEWS.

(From our correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 24.

Mrs. Cousins, who has come over to Bangalore delivered a very interesting lecture on "Women". The Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri presided on the occasion.

Amir-ul-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., has arrived here after his tour in the Murkur District.

The District Board of Bangalore District have recently decided to hold the District Conference along with an All-Karnataka Exhibition during the ensuing Christmas season.

"VISWAMITRA-ASHRAM."

This Ashram has been opened near Bowringpet to educate children on the ancient Gurukula Vas system. We feel proud of having at least one Ashram in Mysore Province to educate boys, especially train them up in weaving, spinning, and agriculture.

The Bangalore District Congress Committee held its annual general meeting yesterday to elect office-bearers for the current year. Mr. K. G. Pasupathi Iyer, was elected President of the Committee, Mr. J. Bhima Rao as Vice-President, Messrs. K. T. Bhasyam Iyengar and S. N. M. Razvi, as Joint-Secretaries and Mr. Lakshmipathi Naidu, as Treasurer.

The Mysore Students' Conference will be held in Bangalore after the Dasara Festival. Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Government Advocate is the President-elect. Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will speak on the occasion.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1926.

THE LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

The Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference concluded its session at Lucknow on Sunday. The session was both enthusiastic and successful and, according to the Associated Press, "a spirit of conciliation and accommodation between the two wings of the Muslim community on the Hedjaz question prevailed and the Conference concluded in an optimistic mood as to the possibility of unity of all sections of Mussalmans in the matter". This is a result on which the Muslims in India may well congratulate themselves. For the Hedjaz question has for the last two years kept the ranks of Indian Muslims divided and this unfortunate division has prevented any effective organised efforts being made to promote the common good. The result of this division was graphically described by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Raja Saheb of Jehangirabad, who bewailed "the utter helplessness of the Mussalmans who were unable to raise their little finger while the most sacred monuments of their religion were being recklessly demolished and the last resting-place of the holiest men and women of Islam were disturbed". It is, however, futile to cry over spilt milk and the President of the Conference, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala, struck the right note when he gave credit to every party for its good intentions and, after pointing out that a fuller knowledge of the real state of affairs had merged the two wings into one, as one who firmly believed in the efficacy of united action he appealed to his co-religionists to sink any differences that still remained in order to raise a united voice from a united platform "especially in view of the noble object of this great gathering so that we may forget the past and keep our eye on the future which will undoubtedly be pleasant". Such a united voice was raised from Lucknow and Ibn Saud against whose policy and actions it protested will do well to respect it.

The members of the latest Khliafat Deputation to the Hedjaz have seen with their own eyes things which have confirmed the worst fears about the excesses and vandalism of Ibn Saud's followers. Ibn Saud, when he launched his campaign against the Hashemite Sheriffs, gave solemn pledges to the Muslim world that the only object of his campaign was to free the Hedjaz from the tyranny of the Sheriffian misrule and non-Muslim control and to secure its administration in accordance with the requirements of Islam. He also assured the Muslim world that the shrines and the monuments which Muslims regarded as sacred would not be violated. All these pledges he has wantonly treated as scraps of paper. He exploited his conquest of the Hedjaz to secure his election as its King thereby breaking his solemn word to the Muslim world that the machinery of the Government of the Hedjaz would be settled in consultation with its accredited representatives. He permitted excesses to be perpetrated which have lacerated the hearts of the Muslims. His cruel betrayal of the trust which his co-religionists everywhere had placed in him cannot too strongly be condemned and the Lucknow Conference gave expression to the universal feelings of Muslims when it passed resolutions denouncing the excesses and sacrileges committed by his followers and declaring that he had no title to become the ruler of the Hedjaz and that the Indian Mussalmans never recognized him as the King of that country and would adopt all possible measures to dispossess him. The Conference demanded the establishment of an independent Government in the Hedjaz consistent with the teachings of Islam and based on the free will of the people and on the principle of the Hedjaz for the Hedjazis. The soundness and wisdom of the demand is unquestionable But the Conference failed to give an adequate lead to the Muslim world—and it cannot be gainsaid that its deliberations and decisions will have repercussions in all Muslim countries—as regards the method of securing the satisfaction of this demand.

Whatever the misdeeds of the present regime in the Hedjaz it is futile to ignore the fact that Ibn Saud has implanted his rule there by right of conquest and he can only be dislodged either by force of arms or by the pressure of organised Muslim public opinion throughout the world. A resort to arms is out of the question. The only alternative, therefore, is to organise Muslim public opinion in such a way as to make its pressure effective. The Lucknow Conference passed a resolution declaring that so long as the present conditions prevailed in the Hedjaz the Indian Mussalmans would not help in any schemes for the extension of the railways and the communications in that country and another resolution advising the postponement of the Haj until the freedom of religious practices and the security of life and property of all sections of Mussalmans was secured in the Hedjaz. The courses of action suggested in these resolutions are perfectly justifiable and are likely to go a long way in bringing home to Ibn Saud, by the pressure of economic boycott, the wisdom of bowing to the wishes of his co-religionists. But they would have been much more efficacious in securing the desired object, if in addition to these negative expedients, the Conference had also explored the possibility of constructive effort of a conciliatory nature. The recent Mecca Congress afforded it an excellent basis for such effort. That Congress may have been a failure from the point of view of the immediate satisfaction of Muslim demands, but its mere inauguration is pregnant with immense potentialities for the benefit of Islam and its followers. The Lucknow Conference missed a great opportunity by ignoring the Congress and thus failing to realise its potentialities and the loss of opportunity is the more unfortunate in view of the most recent assurances given by Ibn Saud regarding the safety of the Prophet's tomb and other monuments. Past experience, it is true, does not encourage reliance on Ibn Saud's assurances, but the task of statesmanship is to make the best use of every favourable opportunity. Ibn Saud cannot fool all Muslims all the time and if Muslims in every country make organised efforts to voice their views through the machinery set up by the Mecca Congress, it will not be long before they are able to endow it with a power which Ibn Saud will resist only at his peril.

TARDY REPARATION.

It is one of the many irritating ways of bureaucracy that it will never admit its errors, that it will remove a grievance, of the justice of which it has become fully convinced, with an ill grace, long after public feelings have been embittered by its unrelenting obstinacy. When the grievance is removed, when the reparation is tardily made, the only consolation the public can have is to say "better late than never". The release of the Akali leaders by the Government of the Punjab is a case in point. The magnificent exhibition of non-violence and eager willingness to lay down their lives for the purging of all immoral excrescences in their religion which the Akali reformers displayed ought to have convinced the Government that in regard to the Akalis they had to deal with men who had a case which must be listened to, who employed methods of agitation which could by no stretch of imagination be contemptuously stigmatised as disturbing law and order. But the authorities in the Punjab declared the central association of the Akalis, the S.G.P.C., and their corps of non-violent workers, the Akali Dal, unlawful bodies and in September 1923 arrested 59 of their leaders. That this was a notorious mishandling of the whole Gurdwara Reform movement seems to have dawned upon the Government of Sir Malcolm Hailey and when the grievances were actually looked into, and the popular leaders, who were merely "criminals" in the eyes of Anglo-India, were consulted, it became possible to launch negotiations which successfully culminated in the passing of the Gurdwara Act and the establishment of the Central Gurdwara Board. The S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal could no longer be considered unlawful associations when the very object for which they existed had received legislative recognition and the absurd notifications against them were at last withdrawn a week ago. But those of the Akali leaders, who had not been acquitted at the preliminary trials, or had not given any undertaking not to participate in future in the Gurdwara movement, still remained in jail. Although the Legislative Assembly had in 1924 specifically requested the Government of India to see that the most prominent of them, the intrepid Sardar Kharak Singh, a leader of outstanding personality and high character, should be immediately set free, nothing was done. Even now when the last batch of Akali leaders arrested in September 1923 is relensed there is yet no news about his release.

THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST

The League of Nations has concluded its sessions at Geneva. It has looked into its accounts, its orators have congratulated the delegates on the splendid work they achieved. But at this feast of mutual adoration and adulation the skeleton of Abyssinia appears to have been conveniently forgotten. The League has had no time to give an answer to the Abyssinian request for its intervention when two other League members, England and Italy, proposed to chalk out economic spheres of influence in the land of Ras Tafari, without even caring to apprise him of their intentions. The waters of Lake Tsana were to be dammed up so that England should benefit by increase of irrigation in the Sudan, and Italy in return was to be graciously allowed to build a railway through part of Abyssinia so as to enable her to connect Italian Somaliland with Eritrea. Naturally the Abyssinians thought this was extremely cavalier conduct on the part of the two Powers concerned and as a member of the League of Nations, Abyssinia appealed to that body for justice.

This remains denied to her. The League concludes its session without vouchsafing a reply to the Abyssinian Note. We do not know whether the latter was allowed all this while merely "to lie on the table" of the League or whether that august body "took note" of the explanations, couched in sanctimonious terms, which came from the British and Italian Foreign Offices when the Anglo-Italian plot to commit this refined species of highway robbery was exposed. According to the "New Leader" a suggestion has been made that the League should confer on Italy a "mandate" to civilise Abyssinia. If Italy, in the process of teaching her ward how to reform herself, takes "Abyssinia's best lands for herself and consigns the natives to waterless reserves", the Labour journal remarks that she would be doing nothing worse than what England is doing in Kenya. But the Abyssinians are not a people who will tolerate such a "mandate", and they must have become by now thoroughly disillusioned about the help they can expect from the League.

INDIAN BANKING PROBLEM.

RESERVE BANK AS A PANACEA.

(By C. S. RANGASWAMI).

I

My arguments in favour of the Reserve Bank of India are (1). The banking development in India has been hitherto so unscientific that no progress is possible unless the unscientific features are removed. The Reserve Bank will form the foundation-stone for an edifice built according to strict scientific principles.

(2) The Imperial Bank is admittedly a hybrid. Entrusting central banking functions thereto will accentuate its hybrid nature.

(3) The Imperial in its present position of special facilities and privileges is a menace to the growth of Indian joint stock banks. The increase of facilities and privileges, which will accrue in its being made a Central Bank, also, will make the Imperial Bank more than a menace to the growth of Indian banks. It will mean the extinction of the latter.

Sickly Growth.

Now to my first argument, there is a universal feeling that banking amenities in India are woefully unsatisfactory. The grouse is daily repeated. No suitable solution has been forthcoming. Why is banking so backward and so lacking in a sturdy vitality for growth? Why is any remedy impossible? I state it as my deliberate opinion that Indian banking cannot grow because the surrounding conditions are a blighting influence on growth. The Government have persuaded themselves into a convenient belief that banking should be a matter of self-growth. Indian banks must rely on themselves—on pure and simple private enterprise. Private enterprise did assay the feat but success was only partial. The monster debacle which occurred in the last decade swept away many and left a few which, once the stunning effects of the shock were over, began to organise and consolidate their position, which by the end of the decade became satisfactory. Their growing strength served to stimulate private enterprise again. And the Union Bank of India, Industrial Bank of Western India, Calcutta Industrial Bank and Karnani Industrial Bank were launched with a good-sized capital and with great aspirations. The expectations did not materialise themselves. The Karnani Industrial Bank is carrying on—that is the utmost which can be said. The Calcutta Industrial Bank chose the more facile course of liquidation. The Union Bank made several efforts—some futile, a few not so futile—to capture business and exploit "pastures new." It has managed to "chalav" but no outstanding success seems likely. The Industrial Bank of Western India has also been fighting valiantly—again a record of featureless past, plodding present and same future. The destiny of the new ventures is by no means inspiring—and it may be said that private enterprise cannot now be tempted to tap the banking field.

Stagnation.

The old concerns have been perhaps free from the problem of creating business. But no expansion has been possible on existing business. With the greatest ado they just manage to maintain their "status quo." And to do this within the last two years has been a matter of no small anxiety. I know this is not a cheerful tale—but it is a true one. Stagnation under the circumstances is inevitable; set-back is a contingency which always lurks in the horizon and to ward off which great circumspection has been needed. Government will not lift its little finger to help the Indian banks. The leaders of thought wrangle over pacts and challenges to Government and have no time or inclination to study the banking problem. A large section of the Indian public are yet to develop "banking habit"—and the small section which has acquired it is not easily roused by an appeal to patriotism and to the need of supporting Indian institutions. We thus arrive at a "cul de sac"—the banking habit will not be developed until and unless Indian banks progress and develop in all directions; and the Indian banks cannot progress and develop until and unless the Indians acquire the banking habit. There is no getting away from the "cul de sac" unless Government gives up its attitude of apathy under a false sense of analogy.

India is not England.

It argues in effect "The British banking system has grown purely as a matter of private enterprise; why should not Indian banking grow purely as a matter of private enterprise?" My answer is "India is not England. Analogies are misleading. India requires to be viewed from a standpoint suited to Indian conditions, customs, traditions and peculiarities." I is admitted that the Indian depositor is peculiarly susceptible to waves of elation and depression. Remedy? The Indian banks must be enabled to inspire confidence by the promulgation of the belief that the Government have confidence in them. The Indian public are lacking in banking habit. Remedy? The Indian banks must be so strengthened by the Government that they can develop with courage and thereby mobilise the hoarded resources of the nation. I welcome the proposal of the Reserve Bank in India as the first token of the Government's desire to create a banker's bank which will supply strength to Indian banks—to create a credit and monetary structure which will work so efficiently that national credit will grow, public credit will grow and thereby confidence will grow on all sides resulting in greater banking activity. I welcome the Reserve Bank as the symbol of the realisation of the need for a scientific development of banking.

(To be Continued.)

THE FUTURE OF MEWAR GADI.

(BY R. N. CHAUDHARY).

H.H. The Maharana of Udaipur is fast reaching his eightieth birthday. Two of his predecessors were gathered to their fore-fathers after a very brief rule. Mysterious are the ways of Providence. Sir Fateh Singh had a wild and untutored youth and he was not thought of in connection with the Gadi of Mewar at all. But destiny had ordained it otherwise. The late Maharaj Surat Singh, the head of the Karjali House, was a very pious and God-fearing gentleman, He was a bit whimsical and quixotic too. He refused the offer of kingship and through the efforts of the late Rai Mehta Pannalal, C.I.E. Sir Fateh was called to the highest position in the State more than forty years ago. His wildest dream was realised. The fairy god-mother, who presided over his birth, had been more than kind to him and he has always enjoyed perfect health and strength. The recent events have, no doubt, told upon him, yet he bears lightly the weight of years. His enthusiasm for shikar, the one great passion of his life, remains unabated. He still continues to be a keen shot and excellent horseman.

Anxiety about the Succession.

Sir Fateh Singh had brought a son with him when he came to the throne. He is the present Maharaja Kumar. He is about 42. He has no issue. This is a source of great anxiety to the people of Mewar. It is said that H.H. The Maharana wants to settle the question of succession during his life-time. The Hindu Law allows only Sir Bhopal to adopt a head to the Gadi and he is in no hurry to do so. The Rajputs postpone this to the very last. H.H. The Maharaja of Jaipu adopted a son when he felt convinced that he had only a few more months to live. In the case of eventualities the successor is likely to come from Karjali or Shivarathi who are His Highness' closest of kinsmen. The House of Karjali is the eldest branch of the family but as stated above the present ruler came from Shivarathi through some freak. Hence the dispute. Maharaj Lachman Singh of Karjali has two sons, namely. K. Jagat Singh and K. Abhaya Singh. Maharaja Himmat Singh of Shivarathi has four sons.

Rival Claims.

There is a keen rivalry between these two houses. The most deplorable thing is that these princes have not been properly educated. None of them had been sent to the Mayo College or any other institution as the ruler of Mewar entertained a strong prejudice against all western education. But it was his sacred duty to have given the very best education to these princes of the royal family. Most of them have been brought up in an atmosphere of superstition, flattery and ignorance. Modern culture and refinement have been kept out of their way. This is most painful.

The Shivarathi Princes.

K. Shivadan Singh, the eldest son of Maharaj Himmat Singh of Shivarathi, is a fairly tall and lean man of about 24. He looks pale and sickly. He is a good shot. He is reported to have bagged many a panther. He is a genuine lover of Sanskrit literature and learning. He is good natured but always suffers from some philosophic doubt. He recently celebrated his second marriage with the daughter of the Chief of Kishalgarh, much against his will. K. Pratap Singh is very amiable and public-spirited. But he feels cribbed and confined. He probably thinks that his higher birth is a great disadvantage to him. Health is his weak point and he is not capable of much endurance. K. Hamir Singh is a very shrewd man of affairs. He is the pet of his father who simply dotes upon him. He spends his spare time in meditation. He has wits and it is pleasant to talk to him. K. Udai Singh is a raw youth. It is premature to

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Just Charge.

It was a just accusation Mr. Ramsay MacDonald levelled against the Baldwin Government when he said in the House of Commons that the latter during the course of the quarrel between the coal-owners and the miners "never played a straight hand". The sympathy of the Baldwin Cabinet for their capitalist friends, the members of the Mining Association who refuse to budge an inch in the direction of the men's demands, is shown in the speeches of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill in the Commons debate on Monday. Mr. Baldwin contented himself merely by saying that the owners made a "grave mistake" in declining the invitation for a tripartite conference. Mr. Churchill let the cat out of the bag when he said that he had suggested the miners' leaders being advised to recommend the men to begin district negotiations in the event of the owners refusing a national agreement. Thus it is clear that what the Baldwin Government was negotiating for was a settlement favourable only to their friends!

The Language of Reconciliation.

For M. Poincare to declare that not all Germans were responsible for the war is to show himself ready to strike the new note of peace and harmony with the neighbour across the Rhine, after a fruitless campaign all these years of thunder and fury against that neighbour for her "war guilt." At the Congress of the National Union of Disabled Soldiers held at St. Germain the French Prime Minister made a speech in this new strain which has brought him a chorus of approval from every section of the French Press. If France is willing to offer the olive branch, Germany will be only too glad to accept it and the policy of Dr. Stresemann has always been to make every effort to come to a closer and practical understanding with France. But the main difficulty in the way of such an understanding is the French unwillingness to evacuate the Rhineland completely. Dr. Stresemann indicates in his interview with the "Matin" the fundamental importance of the step to Germany. If France agrees to it, Germany would be prepared to lend her financial assistance to rehabilitate her industries. Now that M. Poincare talks the language of reconciliation, it is probable that France may do so.

A Glimpse into Reality.

In the struggle which continues in China between foreign vested interests on the one hand and the forces of Chinese Nationalism on the other, the Chinese side of the case can hardly be understood from the cables about "incidents" which Western Press Agencies send out from the Treaty Ports. The recent reference by Reuter to the text of a new agreement between the Consular Body in Shanghai and the local Chinese authorities ought to enable us in India to realise the very keen sense of humiliation China must be feeling in regard to the exercise of separate judicial rights the European Powers claimed from her since 1911. Under the new agreement the Shanghai Mixed Court will be given back to China and one of the demands made by her after the Shanghai riots is to be partially satisfied. So long China had to tolerate the humiliation of seeing that her own nationals were tried by foreign assessors in the Shanghai Mixed Court. This is now to end. It is easy to realise why there is such bitter anti-foreign feeling in China.

Sikhs' Loyalty to Congress.

The Central Sikh League deserves to be congratulated on its decision to fight the coming elections on the Congress ticket. The attitude of the Sikh community towards national questions has all along been most commendable and an example to other communities. Intensely devoted to their religion and religious usages, they have made common cause with the Congress in political matters and have relied on the good will of the majority to safeguard their special interests as a minority rather than on official patronage or communal wrangling. Brave and staunch nationalists as they are, they have resisted the siren calls of both the communalists and the "Congress Independents". It is understood that the League has recommended the names of eight candidates to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee for approval. We trust the Committee will appreciate the loyalty of the Sikh League and favourably consider its recommendations.

What Is He For?

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have appointed a Deputy Election Officer. Is the appointment made to help in the education of the voter or is it to help some interested parties to fish out "candidates of the approved band" as the "Searchlight" of Patna says in commenting upon the crop of rumours which the new appointment has occasioned? It is an axiom of democratic government that officials must not influence votes, that they must scrupulously refrain from showing favour for one candidate or another. What is he for, then, this new official, who is touring round the Province! This is not the first time that the good people of Bihar and Orissa go to vote and want to be shown how to do it by a limb of the bureaucracy. Nor is the machinery for registering votes such a complicated affair that the whole time services of a touring official are required to make it work properly. What are the precise duties of the Deputy Election Officer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa?

A MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

LLOYD'S FOLLY TO CONTINUE.

COMPLETE BLOCKS 1, 2 & 8.

MEARS' COMMITTEE'S INTERIM RECOMMENDATION.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following communique has been issued:—The Government of India Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee has been requested by the Bombay Government to submit an interim report containing their recommendations as to the steps that should be taken to ensure that the work on the Back Bay Reclamation scheme so far as may be necessary may proceed without interruption during the coming fair season, pending the submission by the Committee of their final report.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the text of the recommendations which they have telegraphed to the Government of India:—"The Committee unanimously recommend reclamation of blocks one, two and eight. Block one by dredging from the Back Bay in the next working season and thereafter both blocks one and two by either dredging or dry-filling whichever may prove more economical or advantageous. The dredger should work three shifts a day. Block eight should be completed as quickly as possible by dry-filling. Storm water drains six and seven in blocks one and two should also be completed, and parapets in blocks one and eight constructed in due course.

With regard to block seven the Committee note that its area is 651,000 square yards, and that the quantity of dredged filling exclusive of murum topping required to fill this block is two million fifty thousand cubic yards. They consider if the dredger is worked efficiently for three shifts daily, the block should be completed so far as dredged material only is concerned in the course of the season at the rate of eight annas per cubic yard and that this rate is much below the cost of any other method of filling at some future date. The cost of murum topping, development, interest and depreciations has of course to be added to this. The Committee note also that dredging plant is available on the spot, and that superior staff cannot be dispensed with without six months' notice. At the same time they are impressed with the uncertainty regarding the date and rates at which land if reclaimed could be disposed of, and this makes them doubtful if it would be a sound proposition financially. They, therefore, consider that in the circumstances, it is for the Local Government to decide for themselves whether any action, and if so what, should be taken in respect of this block, pending the decision of the Government on the final report of the Committee. The Committee wish to emphasise the necessity of taking immediate steps to find new and nearer quarries for murum, and to arrange definitely for more abundant and speedier supplies at cheaper rates than at present.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION

PROGRAMME CHANGED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The South African Deputation this morning changed their programme. Instead of visiting the Belgachia Veterinary College they went to Kalainpur village in the neighbourhood of the city to see the village life. There they were received by the President of the Union. They saw various houses and ploughing of fields and husking of paddy by cultivators. They appeared to have been much impressed with the mode of life of the Bengal cultivators.—A. P.

A BUSY DAY.

GARDEN PARTY AND DINNER.

CALCUTTA Sept 27.

The members of the South African Deputation had a busy day in Calcutta to-day. They lunched with the Acting-Governor at the Bengal Club, and afterwards visited the University Science College and the Bose Institute. At the former place Sir P. C. Roy showed them round all departments, while at the other in the absence of Sir Jagadis Bose, the Assistant Director received them and showed the researches made at the Institute.

In the afternoon the Advocate-General, Mr. B. L. Mitter gave a garden party at his residence in honour of the Deputation. The function was attended, among others, by His Excellency the Governor. Maharaja Tagore, Sir Rajendranath and Lady Mookerjee. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Mr. and Mrs. David Ezra, Consul-General for Germany and the Chief Executive Officers of the Calcutta Corporation. The programme included a selection of Indian music which the members of the Deputation much appreciated.

In the evening the deputation dined with Sir R. N. Mookerjee. Covers were laid for 50 people, and among others His Excellency the Governor, Justice Chotzner, Hon. Mr. J. W. A. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. B L Mitter, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duncan, Justice Duva, Mr A N Chaudhuri, Mr and Mrs. J. N. Mookerjee, Mr. J. H Lindsay, Mr C C Demetriade, Sir Frank and Lady Connor, Sir Norcot Warren, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Mr. O F Martin, Mr. B K Bajpai, Mr and Mrs David, Ezra, Dr M N Banerjee, Mrs P K Roy, Mr C Cooper and M H R Wikinson were present.

A crowded programme has been arranged for to-morrow when the Deputation will visit the villages. In the afternoon they will have a river trip arranged by the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce.—A. P

MAYOR'S "AT HOME"

CALCUTTA, Sept 28.

The Mayor of Calcutta was "At Home" to the South African deputation at the Central Municipal Office. After group photographs were taken, the Mayor introduced the Councillors and aldermen An interesting programme consisting of sword play, Indian music, etc., were gone into. The Maharaja of Mymensingh, Mr. B. L. Mitter, Advocate General, Sjt. Ganganendranath Tagore, Mr. Lindsay, Education Secretary, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Prof. Jadunath Sarkar and others were among the distinguished guests.—Free Press.

ROTARY CLUB LUNCH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The South African Deputation were entertained at lunch by the Rotary Club this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. F. W. Beyers, leader of the deputation addressing the Club on behalf of the delegation said they had come to India with an open mind and hoped to return to South Africa with an open mind free from any predilection and prejudices so that when the Conference met at Cape Town the whole matter might be gone into 'de novo' and the position would not be affected or influenced in any way by anything the deputation might have anticipated. Mr. Duncan said they had visited several mills and had formed an idea that India had a great possibility of development of the industry. India was not only looking to the past, but she was looking to the future as well. With regard to the present mission, he said they had come to India to see, realise and form relations between the people and the Government, but they were not going to solve or attempt to solve and discuss differences existing between the people and the Government. The Deputation was afterwards taken round on a river trip organised by the Chambers of Commerce.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

MR. SASTRI TO BE MEMBER

MADRAS Sept 28.

The "Hindu" understands that Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri will be one of the members of the deputation from India to the Round Table Conference which meets in Cape Town in December next.—A. P.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA RIOTS

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR FAILED

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

The additional presidency magistrate to-day delivered judgment in three cases against Inspector R. D. Khosla of the Calcutta Police. These cases arose out of the communal disturbances in Calcutta. All three complainants were Mahomedans.

In the first two cases the Inspector was charged with assault and mischief and in the third case in which the complainant was the 'matwali' of a mosque the inspector was charged with trespassing the mosque with shoes on and wounding religious feelings by throwing away the Koran. The Magistrate acquitted the inspector in all three cases. In the third case the Magistrate held that the prosecution was maliciously and deliberately false.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL

OPIUM SMOKING BILL PASSED

SHILLONG, Sept 27.

His Excellency the Governor was a visitor at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, when the Swarajist members after their general walk out attended in considerable number. The Assam Opium Smoking Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was discussed before finally being passed into law. According to the Bill if two or more persons smoke in company, each of them shall be punished with one month's imprisonment or Rs. 50 fine, or both. In spite of the Swarajist opposition the Bill was passed.—A. P.

PLOT AGAINST THE SHAH

IMPORTANT PERSONS ARRESTED

PRESS SILENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Teheran.—After a warm debate on the Government programme the Mejliss voted confidence in the Government by 85 votes to 12.

Several arrests have recently been made of important persons including a few superior officers, in consequence it is reported of the discovery of a plot against the Shah The press is silent.—Reuter.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

WEMBLEY KNIGHT'S HOPE

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Toronto.—Addressing the Canada Club Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar referring to a book by Dean Inge in which he expressed the opinion that the attitude of India in any future Empire trouble was very doubtful, said the attitude of India was as free from doubt as the attitude of Canada would be in another world war. "We Indians are subjects of the King along with all his other people. I have faith in the British Empire and it is strengthened by the assurance that the future greatness of Canada as of India is bound up with the British Empire. We are all subjects of a mighty Empire which God willing will be strengthened in the future as in the past. The resources of British statesmanship have not been exhausted. We are in an era which is the beginning of a still more glorious future which will rest with all the British subjects throughout the world."—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY

POINCARE'S CLARION CALL TO THE COUNTRY

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—A clarion call to the country to unite in the efforts to labour energetically for the country's recovery was uttered by M. Poincare in the course of a speech at the Council General at Meuse. He declared that the impression of lack of resoluteness would not be favourable to both France and abroad.

He added he had never pursued the policy of resentment and hatred towards Germany and had been ready to attempt to bring about reconciliation provided such attempt did not clash with France's treaty alliances or cast a doubt on the Imperial German Government's war responsibilities. France would do her utmost, he said, to provide the distressed humanity with a less sombre future than the past but she was neither ready to sacrifice her contractual rights nor slacken her vigilance.—Reuter Special.

POINCARE'S SPEECH.

GERMAN PAPERS' RESENTMENT.

LONDON, Sept 27.

Berlin.—Newspapers strongly resent M. Poincare's speech at St Germain. The "Tages Zeitung" says that the speech shows that M. Poincare is the same "old muschief-maker and Hypocrite." The "Kruez Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian Right, asserts that M. Poincare is chiefly responsible for the world war, and adds that the question of war guilt affects the honour of all Germans. The "Boersun Zeitng" remarks that it would be foolish to deny, after M. Poincare's speech, that the war guilt lie is now, as it always has been the obstacle to Franco-German reconciliation. The "Berliner Tageblatt" refuses to take the speech too seriously. It is convinced that the policy of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann is the right one and will be supported by a vast majority of the French and German people.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 28.

"The Locarno policy and its off-spring, namely, the Briand-Stresemann conversations, are gradually moving from the plane of sentiment to the plane of practical realisation" is the "Gaulois's" comment on M. Poincare's speech at Bar-le-Duc yesterday in which he declared that France was ready for attempts at rapprochement with Germany provided it was compatible with France's treaties and alliances, that it did not allow of the responsibility of the Imperial Government for war to be called into question, and was justified by decisive proofs of German material and moral disarmament. Meanwhile the German Press comment on M. Poincare's speech at St. Germain is generally moderate. The right newspapers reject his demand that Germany of to-day must disavow the Germany of yesterday, but the Liberal Press emphasises that M. Poincare has for the first time acknowledged the existence of a new Germany to which he is ready to stretch out the hand of reconciliation.—Reuter's Special.

EVILS OF COMMUNAL POLITICS

HINDU SABHA'S RIVALRY WITH CONGRESS

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ON HIS RESIGNATION

Swami Shraddhanand has issued the following statement in explanation of his resignation from the Hindu Maha Sabha:—

Some time last year when Pandit Malaviyaji went to preside over the Hariana Hindu Conference at Rohtak, a resolution was placed before the Subjects Committee by a Gaur Brahman advocating the remarriage of child widows. Although Malaviyaji was known to be strongly in favour of remarriage of child-widows, yet he wanted to shuffle the matter with the ostensible object of taking with him even those Sanatanist members of the Sabha who were opposed to the reform. When pressed Malaviyaji said he would leave the open session and then they could pass whatever they liked. All present were in a fix. On one side Pandit Nekiramaji and Bhai Parmanandaji were haranguing the reformers to work for the reform outside and not to press for the resolution within the Sabha's Conference. Business was being blocked when I saved the situation by inducing the Harianah people, who were unanimous, to withdraw the resolution and promised to bring the matter before the Annual Session of the Mahasabha at Delhi.

But Malaviyaji again asked me to refrain from pressing my resolution because he thought it would disturb the harmony of the Hindu Mahasabha. I was pledged to press my resolution as long as I was a member of the Sabha. To save the Sabha from further complications I withdrew my proposal about the remarriage of child widows in the Subject Committee for which I was thanked by all. I may mention, by the way, that the same resolution was placed before a Mass Meeting of 8,000 persons in the Shuddhi Sabha Pandal and was, after full and free discussion, carried unanimously. There were only some 500 Arya Samajists present and they were asked not to vote.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

In the Hindu Sabha Conference held in the 2nd week of March 1926 at Delhi, the question of the Sabha sponsoring candidates for the Councils came before the Subjects Committee. What my attitude there was is well explained on page 4 of the "Liberator" of 22nd April 1926. In the open session Mr. Jairamdas Daulat Ram of Sindh was the only member who stood up with me and Lala Dunichand to oppose the proposal about Council elections. I spoke strongly to Malaviyaji about the Hindu Sabha drifting towards communal politics which was not its original aim and pressed him to allow for an appeal for funds and to start practical work of Shuddhi and Dalitoddhar on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha. The excuse put forward was that there were no workers. In reply I promised to get the Bharatiya Hindu Shuddhi Sabha wound up, its funds to be placed at the disposal of the Hindu Mahasabha and offered my own services for taking over charge of and working the Shuddhi and Dalitoddhar propaganda with the Sangathan movement with my own workers. I assured Panditji that this practical work would put life into the movement. But the only reply I got was that the Hindu Mahasabha should be left free of all encumbrances and all the practical work should be done without compromising the Sabha. My disappointment can well be conceived.

But when the Working Committee went far beyond the resolution passed by the Hindu Mahasabha Conference, and gave freedom to the Punjab Provincial Sabha to set up its own candidates in every case, I had no course left to me but to resign from a Sabha which was going beyond its prescribed aims and objects.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

The Hindu Mahasabha is practically in the hands of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji. Whether Lalaji be President or the Rajah Saheb the "de facto" ruler of the Hindu Mahasabha is brother Malaviyaji as Nehruji is "the de facto" ruler of the Congress at the present time. I think it to be a suicidal policy to take advantage of the prestige of the Hindu Mahasabha and to help a political party to defeat its opponents. I am of opinion that the game of bluff played by the Swaraj Party is not the need of the day, I believe that Responsive Co-operation can alone save the situation; but I am against any of these political parties acting on purely "communal" lines. If the Muslims do not join you it is their fault, but that is no reason for you to make your party a purely Hindu political organisation. In short my resignation means that as the Hindu Mahasabha has become politically communal, I can have no hand in working its programme. I could have worked purely for social reform under it, but that is impossible because Malaviyaji, who is Hindu Mahasabha personified, does not think that the Sabha would last if implicated in Shuddhi, Dalit Uddhar and other reforms. I am now free to work for the revivifying of the Vedic Dharma according to my own lights without the fear of interference by those to whom social, moral and religious reform is only subordinate to their communal political aggrandisement.

I append copies of my original resignation and of the forwarding letter to the Office Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha.

SHRADDHANAND SANYASI.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT GERMERSHEIM

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Cologne.—There was a serious affray at Germersheim. Two French soldiers in a quarrel shot two Germans, wounding them seriously. One or two other Germans interfered and the French fired again and killed one German and seriously injured the other. The French soldiers have been arrested.—Reuter Special.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON COAL STRUGGLE.

"GRAVE MISTAKE OF OWNERS."

LABOUR ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

NO PROSPECT OF EARLY SETTLEMENT?

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Parliament reassembled to-day for the purpose of renewing the Emergency regulations in connection with the coal stoppage. At the opening of the proceedings in the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin moved that Government business should have precedence during the remainder of the session which, in spite of Labourite opposition, was carried by 237 votes to 122.

There were subdued hisses from the Opposition benches, and Ministerial cheers, as Mr. Baldwin began his statement. The Premier emphasised the singular inability of the coal industry to settle its own affairs and the disposition on both sides to look to Parliament to extricate them from their difficulties. He alluded to Sir H. Samuel's proposals which were turned down. If the men had accepted them, Government would have used its whole strength to secure their adoption, but when the offer was turned down he felt that almost the last chance for an agreed peace had vanished.

"OWNERS' GRAVE MISTAKE."

He thought that the owners made a grave mistake in declining Mr. Churchill's recent invitation for a tripartite conference. (Opposition cheers). They acted stupidly and with lack of courtesy to Government. He declared that the miners' recent offer recommended certain reductions in wages. It was the first definite move they had, and Government was very anxious to examine it, but he thought it impossible to get the pits opened unless the proprietors knew what terms they would have to pay whereas in discussing terms with miners, Government was unable to get the question of flexibility of hours considered. In the circumstances, they got pretty well to the end of their powers of mediation. Their efforts had failed. Nevertheless, although their last proposals had been rejected they were willing to let them stand for a short time further. The Premier finally detailed the financial loss not only directly but in the public assistance granted to the unemployed in consequence of which the rates became involved in the debt which bore on every industry. This was one more proof (where the men practically come to point to-day which, if they had reached at the beginning we could have had a settlement of the lamentable folly of the method of trying to settle disputes which give satisfaction to nobody except a small minority which hoped to thrive on the unhappiness of the country.

LABOUR ATTACK ON GOVT.

Mr. MacDonald criticised the Government's failure to insist on a national agreement. "Government never played a straight hand" (Loud Labourite cheers.) He declared that if the miners, some weeks hence, or perhaps some months hence, in some places descended to pits again shepherded by despair and starvation, the owners would thank the Prime Minister for his assistance, but what happened would not be a sign of triumph, but would increase hate and banish the hopes of peace and goodwill Let Government reconsider its position. There was no sign of a serious breakaway nor was there a sign of peace.

Mr Lloyd George argued that if the owners rejected the terms which Government considered fair the Government's duty was to take necessary steps to reopen the pits under the Emergency Regulations.

Mr. Churchill denied that Government had, in anyway, changed its policy. On the other hand, he wrote to Mr. Baldwin, on 6th September, suggesting that in the event of the owners refusing to conduct national negotiations the miners would be advised to recommend the men to begin district negotiations, and Government would deny indulgence in the eight-hour act to any pit not conforming to certain conditions. The Chancellor emphasised that Government did not intend going into a course of action approximating even to a temporary nationalisation of mines. There was the definite means of putting pressure on the owners, and if that failed, there was the means of assuring the miners of something in the way of a national structure, namely, an appeal to the tribunal and also insuring that settlements are reached from the viewpoint of fairness and co-ordination by an impartial and independent tribunal.

A WEAPON OF ECONOMIC TRUTH.

He did not think that the miners' proposals armed Government with a weapon of economic truth which they required for the solution of the problem, but he in no way underrated the importance of those proposals which would have prevented stoppage, saved the loss of from 45 to 50 millions in wages and averted the whole loss to the industry. On other hand, the Government's new proposals, if accepted, would end the dispute because when districts negotiations are begun and there was a widespread resumption of work, Government was bound to produce legislation.

Towards the end the House of Commons' debate, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the first condition of Government's legislating to compel a national structure upon the coal-owners by law, was the immediate cessation of stoppage through the commencement of negotiations. He added that if the Miners' Federation adopted that position it was perfectly reasonable for the Federation to say: "We are prepared to take this great step, but here are one or two particulars in which we think that your proposal might be amended."

The motion of adjournment was talked out, and so no vote was taken on the mining debate.

The House of Commons meets to-morrow afternoon, for a detailed examination of the Emergency Regulations. It has been decided to adjourn the House of Commons to-to-morrow night.

The general feeling in the lobby is that to-day's debate has not advanced the prospects of an early settlement.—Reuter.

LORDS CONFIRM EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

The House of Lords after short debate confirmed the Emergency Regulations and adjourned.

PANDIT MOTILAL AT LYALLPUR.

WARM RECEPTION.

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who paid a visit to Lyallpur yesterday in connection with the election tour was accorded a warm reception by the citizens of Lyallpur where he was taken in a procession and later entertained at a garden party. He addressed a crowded public meeting in the evening but owing to fever he could not speak long and left the meeting. His temperature was 101 degrees last night.

The Pandit is returning to Lahore to-day and thence proceeds to Amritsar.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL INDISPOSED

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru returned here this afternoon from Lyallpore. Owing to indisposition he cancelled his visit to Amritsar to-day and is taking rest at Lala Harkishan Lal's residence. He had slight fever in the evening.—A. P.

ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was better last night and had no fever is feeling very weak to-day and is therefore taking complete rest at Lala Harkishenlal's house and has cancelled all his engagements fixed for to-day. Owing to indisposition he had also to cancel his visit to Rawalpindi.—A. P.

LONDON MAIL VAN ROBBERY

SCOTLAND YARD ACTIVE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Following an all-night vigil the Scotland Yard flying squad raided to-day a house at Finsbury Park and detained four men in connection with the mail van robbery mentioned yesterday. Three bags of registered packets were collected at Hatton Garden Post Office in the centre of the London Diamond Market before the van left for Smithfield. Many packets contained gems and they were posted by diamond merchants.

Four arrested persons were subsequently released, witnesses being unable to identify them.—Reuter's Special.

EFFORTS AT UNDERCUTTING PRICES.

SCHEME OF COTTON YARN ASSN., LTD

LONDON, Sept 27.

Further progress has been made in Manchester in the scheme of the Cotton Yarn Association, Limited, which aims at undercutting prices. Application forms and ballot papers for the election of directors have been sent out to 238 mills Spinning American cotton. The Association's capital will eventually be £300,000. 20 directors will be elected.—Reuter's Special.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

SLAVERY IN JODHPUR

JAIPUR EDUCATION COMMISSION

(From our own Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 25.

The Marwar Hitkarni Sabha having fallen into a deep sleep after a strenuous and victorious fight with the forces of reaction, the centre of Jodhpur's political agitation has shifted to outside of the State with the natural slackness of wholesome pressure on officialdom. The resolution on the mitigation of slavery in the State has not yet been published in the State Gazette, although it was passed by the State Council several months ago. The Maharaja, the political and the Revenue Members supported the cause of reform while the Home and P.W.D. Members were ranged on the side of the "status quo". Although confidential orders are understood to have been issued to all Judicial authorities forbidding them to take cognizance of any claim by the owners for restoration of such of their slaves as have succeeded by some means or other, in escaping from helotage, yet grave legal difficulties have been created by the absence of legal authority due to the non-publication of the Council resolution. But the resolution, as it is, does not go far enough. It requires amendment so as to proclaim the liberty of the Golas or Darogas (as slaves are known in Rajputana) and penalise their retention as such.

The whole of Marwar suffers from scarcity of water, but the area between Deoli and Bilara was the worst-sufferer. Sadhu Hetram, a philanthrophic gentleman, undertook to collect funds for constructing a well midway between the two places. He succeeded in collecting the major part of the required amount from among the Marwari community scattered over British India. For the rest, viz., rupees 2,000 the Sadhu approached the State first through the Revenue Member of the State Council and then through Private Secretary to His Highness, but was disappointed. However, Hetram was not disheartened. He appealed to the generosity of the hoary ruler of Mewar who after enquiry granted the sum. The well is now complete and supplies water to hundreds of human beings and animals. The Young Maharaja of Jodhpur will do well to take this lesson in beneficence to heart from the old Maharana of Udaipur.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR.

The Jaipur Durbar have been pleased recently to appoint a commission to enquire into the educational system of the State and to make suggestions with a view to examine and improve the present mode of imparting education. The Commission is composed a Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member State Council, (Chairman); Syed Iftikhar Hussain Sessions Judge; R. B. Nanag Ram, Chief Court Judge; Mr. Harinarayan Tosniwal, ex-Professor, Maharaja's college; Rev. A.R. Low, Principal, Mission High School; and Rawal Sangram Singh of Samod. The commission have issued a questionnaire to the notables of Jaipur.

That the terms of reference of the Commission are liberal enough is evident. The questionnaire, too follows mainly, the lines of reform suggested by the enthusiastic reformer and patriotic Jaipurian who presides over the Education Department. But some of the issues raised in the questionnaire have given rise to suspicion that whatever be the result of its labours, the Commission might be led into recommendations for the imposition of tuition fees and the importation of Europeans under the pretex of efficiency. The prospect is simply galling to the Jaipurians who have long enjoyed the benefits of free instruction. But the greatest objection is taken to the constitution of the Commission which includes no well-known educational expert and the majority of the members have no educational experience. It is a wonder the Minority Administration which can import costly foreigners and outsiders for high administrative posts could not afford to secure the services of an eminent educationist from British India. The State could with great advantage have found a place on the commission for Pandit Arjanlal Sethi, a high class educationist. Another drawback in its composition is the overwhelming preponderence of official element in it.

UDAIPUR.

The people of Mewar have had their share of misery brought about by excessive rains. The capital was saved by the resourceful demolition of a historic terrace, the Orjun Khura, at the instance of the Maharana who took personal pains to offer relief. But the Ministry could not rise to the height of the occasion, particularly in connection with the Mandal floods where several villages were affected and went without all official help. The Maharaja Kumar was, of course, incapable on account of unfortunate physical disabilities but there was nothing to prevent the young ministers from proceeding to the flooded area. But the most censurable performance on their part was the failure to permit Brahmachari Hari of the Rajasthan Sevasangha, whose entry into Mewar is banned, to organise relief work. Undaunted however, by this official pettymindedness, Mr. Hari led the Bhilwara Seva Samiti in their excellent work of distribution of food and clothing among the sufferers. Of course, Mr. Hari was obliged to keep within railway bounds.

On the 12th inst. some men of the military, incensed at the high rates of cereals prevailing in the Udaipur market assaulted some of the merchants badly and a hartal ensued next day.

HOSPITAL CORPS MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, recorded evidence in the case in which the police charged Wasodeo Shivram Barbaras, a Brahmin employed as a clerk in the 6th Indian Hospital Corps with the murder, on the 16th August last, of Waman Krishna Vaidya, another Brahmin clerk employed in the same office.

Accused and deceased occupied the same room in the Hospital Corps Barracks, and the two were in the habit of dining together at deceased's house in Poona City where deceased's wife and three children resided. On the evening of the 16th Aug. the two men had their meals at deceased's house before returning to barracks. But though accused Barbaras answered the roll-call that night, deceased was absent. The absence of deceased was brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer Major W. G. Wright, R.A., M.C. next morning and the latter gave orders for deceased's kit to be removed from his quarters. When this was being done the body of the deceased was found under a heap of clothes, the hands and feet had been tied, and a piece of rope was found tightly wound round the neck of the dead man. Part of his dhoti had been staffed into his mouth as gag.

The motive for the crime was revealed in some interesting evidence given by Asst. Surgeon G. S. Rozario. This witness deposed to the fact that the deceased Vaidya was the despatching and registration clerk in the corps office. Accused used to assist another clerk named Solomon. There was a sum of Rs. 20 due to the 6th Indian Hospital Corps by the Indian Military Hospital at Kirkee. This was on account of Q. M. Naik S. D. Pillai. They wrote to the I.M.H., said witness, to recover this sum from Pillai and send it on to the 6th H. C. But as no reply was received they sent a memo to the same effect to the I.M.H. On the 14th Aug. they got a reply stating that Rs. 10-14 had been sent by an orderly who had taken the signature of the clerk to whom the money had been paid. Witness asked the deceased Vaidya about it and the latter said he had not received the money. As no trace of the money or its covering letter could be found in the office they wrote on the 16th August to the Indian Military Hospital, Kirkee ask. ing that the orderly and despatch book should be sent to them. They did not receive the despatch book till 11 a.m. on the 17th August by which time the dead body of Vaidya had been discovered. The initials in the despatch book, witness thought were very like those of the accused Barbaras. The orderly also identified the accused as the man to whom he had paid the Rs. 10-14. Witness had not shown Vaidya's corpse to the orderly, but could not say if the orderly had seen it.

Evidence was led to show that accused and deceased had visited the latter's house on the evening of the 16th Aug. and left for their barracks about 9 p.m.

Further evidence is being recorded.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

In connection with the recent burglaries in the city, the Jorasakano police made a general round-up on Sunday and arrested 51 persons said to be bad characters.

This morning before the Deputy Commissioner, North Calcutta, the story of a hot chase after which one burglar was caught, was described by the police who alleged that he had stabbed a passer-by, as a result of which he was now lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

Having entered the house, the burglar laid his hands on nearly one thousand rupees worth of jewellery, but when discovered just before leaving the house, he made a bold dash for escape and in the scuffle that ensued got on the road, chased by members of the household and passers by on the road.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay held a Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall Poona on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a performance of "Swayamvara" by Gandharva Natak Mandali at the Globe Theatre, Poona City in aid of the Presidency Agricultural Show on Monday.

A Madras Press communique has been issued to the effect that Collectors of District concerned will cease with effect from 1st October to be ex-officio assistants to Agents to the Governor General Madras States in matters affecting the States of Pudukottah Hangangapalle and Sandhur, and these states will in future be in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General.—A. P.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai arrived Patna on Monday morning in connection with the election campaign of the Independent Congress Party.—A. P.

"A BUNDLE OF INCONSISTENCIES."

PUNJAB YOUTH ON LALAJI'S POLITICS

An "appea to young Punjab" has been published over the signatures of Messrs. Kidar Saigal (Member A. I. C. C. and President of the Punjab Political Sufferers' Conference), Ram Chandra, (Member A. I. C. C. and Secretary Punjab Provincial Congress Committee) and fourteen others. In the course of the appeal the signatories say:—

Brothers! to-day we are passing through a great crisis in our political history. Those who were considered the mainstay of the Nation's hope in Swaraj—who were looked upon as the Vanguard of the Army of Freedom—are deserting the cause of the Nation, one by one.

The last in this line of deserters comes Lala Lajpat Rai, the "Lion" of the Punjab.

While in far off America, there was halo of Glory—of Martyrdom—cast around him which was at once a cause of despair to England and hope to India.

With the reappearance of this "Star" on the political firmament our aspirations rose high. We hoped—but in vain. Instead of giving the Government a dashing fight—a fight to the finish—he flaggered, wavered; and at last has now given in.

Lalaji's record in politics, since his return from America has been a bundle of inconsistencies. All along he has been coqueting with the public; catering for popularity.

In the hey-days of the Non-co-operation movement he appeared on public patforms, an out-and-out non-co-operator. To-day he tells us 'he was never a believer in pure obstruction.' That non-co-operation was some thing other than pure obstruction remained for Lala Lajpat Rai to expound.

Lala Lajpat Rai by his negligence of the Punjab Kaumi Vidyapith has given a death blow to the cause of national education in the Province. What an irony of fate that a grand institution, which was the nursery of national culture in the province, should owe its death to him who is everywhere acclaimed the champion of national education.

But if one of India's sons proved himself a sluggard there were many others who kept her flag flying. The Deshbandhu came to the rescue, and with his sacrifice, suffering, and sagacity so captivated the hearts of youngmen that for the time being even the Great Gandhi was thrown back into the shadow. The Battle of Swaraj continued but there was no more fight left in Lala Lajpat Rai. If with loss of appetite for a tussle had departed that insatiable desire for fame and popularity, which is so prominent a trait in Lalajis character, all would have gone well.

AT CAWNPORE.

How could that be? Lala Lajpat Rai must poke his nose everywhere So at Cawnpore we find him a staunch Swarajist —in action as well as in words. Coming as it does after eight months membership, his statement that he never believed in the Policy of the Swaraj Party, must have been a great surprise to all those who are not familiar with Lalaji's political acrobatism.

Let us not forget that here again Lalaji punctuated his politics with a holiday at Geneva as a nominee of the Government he had so largely cursed in the past. Because, as compared to the pledges of constructive work given to the country at Cawnpore, the visit to Geneva was nothing more nor less than a holiday.

That which was a tendency before Geneva became a predominant trait after it. Lajpat Rai the nationalist, Lajpat Rai the apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity had disappeared. There is the "Lion" of the Punjab now, a deep-dyed Hindu Sabhaite; a solid moderate. Surely an achievement worthy to be proud of!

"Of with Hindu Musim Unity! off with the Charkha! off with Khaddar! off with National Education! Achutodhar only lies India's freedom! In Hindu Sangathan her salvation! No more war with the Government. Arms down." This sums up Lalaji's present philosophy.

The life of the mother is oozing out drop by drop every minute! "Wait mother! I will just run to the Viceroy and get a fresh dose of the Reforms Mixture. I will be returning very soon! Only three years and the panacea to all your ills will be with us! Ony in 1929 shall the dispensary open! Wait and bear patient'y till then and all will go well! Not before! Not by any means!"

This is the slave mentality that Lalaji cursed in 1920 from the house to is This is his own mentality to-day!

Worship no man. Worship Principles. The Congress is the embodiment of nationalism. It is in grave danger. Attacked by the Bureaucracy from without and hollowed by deserters from within it is looking with hopeful eyes towards you.

Rally round the national flag. It is the symbol of our nationhood! Rally round the Congress. It is the temple of the Mother. You shall not deny your Mother. No body does! No body can! Young patriots; heed the call of the Mother! It is a call for sacrifice for self-abnegration, for suffering.

EX-POSTMASTER CONVICTED

MANDALAY, Sept. 28

The Sessions Judge Mr. Bagnley passed orders to-day confirming the sentence and dismissing the appeal of L. M. Ismail, ex-postmaster Mandalay General Post Office, who was convicted by Mr. Crosby Special Magistrate, on three charges under Section 409/109 of the Indian Penal Code in that he as a public servant abetted the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust, in respect of three money orders involving rupees seven hundred and fifty-five by Maung Htaik, postman, which offence was committed in consequence of his abetment. The accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and, as he was on bail, he was ordered to surrender and serve the remainder of his sentence.—A. P.

END OF PROTRACTED TRIAL

RELEASE OF AKALI LEADERS

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The long drawn out Akali leaders' case which had been dragging on before the court of the Special Magistrate at first at Amritsar and later inside the Fort in Lahore for full three years has at long last come to an end, the Punjab Government having decided to withdraw the prosecutions against the remaining under-trial prisoners now that the Central Gurdwara Board for which the Sikh Gurdwara Act provided hda been duly constituted.

CROWN COUNCEL'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following announcement was made by counsel for the crown in the Akali leaders' case before the Special Magistrate this morning:—"I am instructed by Government with your permission to withdraw from the prosecution and I have been directed by Government to make the following statement regarding the reasons for the withdrawal. When the Sikh Gurdwara Act was passed the Punjab Government announced that as soon as the Central Board which the Act provided had been duly constituted by election of representatives, notification directed against the S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be withdrawn. The Board has now been constituted and the notifications have been withdrawn. Prosecections in the present case which have been under trial before the Special Magistrate for some time past have largely been connected with certain aspects of the activities of these associations which Government has held to be unlawful and now that a constitutional body has been duly instituted under the Statute to deal with the management of the Gurdwara property the local Government has decided to withdraw from the prosecution of the accused still remaining before the Court'.

This marks the end of a long chapter of the struggle between the Sikhs, particularly the Akalis on the one hand, and the Mahants and Government on the other for the cause of reform of the Sikh Gurdwaras.—A. P.

SARDAR KHARAKSINGH NOT YET RELEASED

AMRITSAR, Sept. 28.

News about the release of Sardar Kharaksingh from Dera Ghazi Khan jail and of other Akali leaders except those of the first batch who were being tried in Lahore Central Jail has not been confirmed. It is learnt that no orders have been passed by Government for the release of Sardar Kharaksingh and others. The released Akali leaders were expected here to-day, but they are still in Lahore waiting for orders about the other Akali leaders.

The local "Akali" writes that other leaders will probably be released after the Central Board meeting of 2nd October. It also says that released leaders made following statement:—"Our detention in prison was for the honour of the Panth and our release is also the honour of the community. We are merely servants of the Panth with no position of our own. All that we have done is due to the Guru's favour The community has maintained its tradition and the Guru has preserved the honour of the community."

It is learnt that of the released Akali leaders, Sardar Harisingh was detained under section 216 and sent to Jullundur on a charge of having harboured Babbar Akalis and Sardars Raisingh and Sewasingh were detained on account of their previous convictions in Nabha and Patiala states respectively, for their unexpired portions of imprisonment.—A. P.

SIKHS' DECISION.

TO CONTEST ELECTIONS AS CONGRESSMEN.

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

It is understood that the Central Sikh League has decided to fight the coming elections on the lines suggested by the Congress and has nominated Sikh candidates on the Congress ticket for the Assembly and the local Council and as a result of this decision has recommended the names of eight candidates for the Punjab Council and the Assembly to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee for approval. The names of these candidates are under the consideration of the Punjab Congress.—A. P.

A message from Nagpur of the 28th instant says:—At a meeting of the Nagpur Bar Association, a resolution appreciating Sir H. S. Gour's unique and invaluable services as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in view of his eminent services generally to the public and in particular in the domain of law and requesting all Bar Associations in the Hindi divisions, all public bodies, parties and men regardless of party tries to give their unanimous and unfailing support to Sir Gour treating it as a support given to this province to heighten its prestige and importance in the Central Legislature, was proposed and declared lost. Only six members voted for and thirteen against the resolution, and consequently the resolution was dropped. There was a hot discussion for and against the resolution. The oppositionists urged that the Bar Association should not be made a canvassing agency.

CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Shanghai.—Interesting changes under the agreement as regards the mixed court which is valid for three years include the establishment of a provisional court at Shanghai by Kiangsu, a Provincial Government to replace the mixed court and to appoint judges who were hitherto appointed by the Consular body at Peping. A Chinese magistrate will, in future, deal with Chinese cases, and when a foreigner sues the Chinese, the foreign "Assessor" will be present merely in a watching capacity, with no judicial rights.

A Piquant development under the agreement relates to the searching of foreign houses. The Consul of any foreigner, having extra-territorial rights, must counter-sign all summonses and warrants, issued by a Chinese judge relating to the Chinese in the foreigner's households. This suggests that the premises of any foreigner in Shanghai is liable to be searched at any time by the Chinese court runners who are responsible only to the Chinese court.—Reuter.

WANHSIEN ENGAGEMENT CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter learns that Wanliu, one of the two British steamers handed over by the Chinese had, on board the bodies of Commander Darley and two British sailors who were killed in the Wanhsien engagement.

A telegram from a British source states that Chinese casualties in the engagement at Wanhsien on 5th September did not exceed 300.—Reuter.

RECURRENT FLOODS IN ORISSA

REMEDIAL MEASURES CONSIDERED

PURI, Sept. 27.

A strong movement is being organised in Orissa to secure a permanent measure of relief against floods which have become almost an annual havoc in the coast districts of the province. The first step in this direction was taken at Puri last evening when, at a crowded public meeting under the presidentship of Pandit Nilkantha Das, M.L.A., the situation was discussed at length and a resolution passed urging the necessity of permanent measures of relief for preventing calamities and for the suspension of the current settlement operations in the parts now affected.

The enhancement of rent in the current settlement was strongly protested against, and a committee with Babu Banamali Das, District Board Chairman as president and Babu Lingaraj Misra as secretary, was formed to enquire into the causes of floods in the district with a view to proposing remedial measures. It is understood that the local committees in rural areas will be established for the same purpose. Leading gentlemen of different communities and opinions took part in the meeting.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

REVISED PROGRAMME

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture have revised their programme for October and November, and have for the present dropped out Dharwar out of the origina' programme. They sit at Simla from 11th to 18th October, leave Simla on the 19th and halt at Poona from 22nd to 28th, Bombay 31st October to 5th November, Bangalore 9th to 10th, Coimbatore 13th to 16th, and Madras 19th to 26th November.—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF MEWAR GADI

(Continued from page 6.)

cast his horoscope. He has intelligence but there is no proper arrangement for his education.

The Karjali Princes.

K. Jagat Singh is the eldest son of Maharaj Lachman Singh of Karjali who has served His Highness all his life with selfless and rare devotion. The Maharaja enjoys the reputation of being one of the most upright, honest and straight men in the State. Jagat Singh has a fair smattering of English. He is serene and contented. He manages his State well and economically. K. Abhey Singh is a charming youngman. He possesses an attractive personality. He is a keen sportsman. He plays splendid tennis. He has a passion for pig-sticking. He loves the thrill of the chase. He is bashful to a degree. He reverse the tradition of his illustrious race. He has brains and speaks English fluently and holds sound views on varied topics. Some day he may rise in the State. These princes are doing nothing for want of opportunity. The State must make some provision for their training so that they may rise equal to the occasion if for any of them strikes the hour of destiny.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SOCIETY FORMED AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was formally inaugurated at a very largely attended public meeting held in the Council Hall here on Friday evening. All the leading civil and military gentlemen and not a few ladies, of the station attended the meeting, which decided on an immediate start being made with the work of the Society. A starting fund of Rs. 5,800 was announced at the meeting.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, who was proposed to the chair by Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan; seconded by the Chief of Phaltan in opening the proceedings said the meeting exceeded all their expectations. All classes and communities were represented there, and those gentlemen who had gone round the city had been able to enlist the sympathies of the merchants and trades people of the town. It would thus be possible to link up this movement with that of the City Pinjrapol. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson had sent him a message to say that the movement had his fullest sympathy and support, and His Excellency sincerely trusted it would gain the sympathy and support of the public as well. As a practical proof of his interest His Excellency had subscribed Rs. 100 to the funds of the Society.

The speaker said they had to be grateful to Sir Harold and Lady Walker for all they had done to inaugurate this scheme, and he thanked Sir Harold Walker and the military authorities for the assistance they had rendered in starting the movement. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur had also come forward with a very generous donation of Rs. 5,000 which put them in the happy position of being able to start work at once. Shri Jagannath Mahraj and Mr. E. J. Bruin were to be the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the annual subscription of members being fixed at Rs. 5.

Sir Harold Walker, who was the next speaker, said he was very pleased to attend the meeting and co-operate in any movement for the bettering of their surroundings. He promised that the military would assist the Society to the best of their power. Though prosecutions for cruelty would have to be undertaken, Sir Harold pointed out that a fine imposed on a poor man would re-act on his beast which would have to work all the harder in order to make up the fine. He suggested that the Society should help in educating the individual to a better understanding of the position.

Resolutions were then proposed and passed forming a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals and proposing the following gentlemen to form the Committee, viz., Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Harold Walker (Commanding in Chief, Southern Army), Mr. Hatch (Commissioner C.D.) Mr. Ellis D.S.P., Lt.-Col. D. D. Khumbhatta, Sardar Musumdar, Mr. E. J. Bruin, Sir E. H. Jaffer, Nawab Jung Bahadur Rookh Shah, Rao Bahadur Chimanlal, and Miss S. Sorabji with power to add.

The following donations were announced:—H. E. the Governor Rs. 100; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 5,000; Sir C. V. Mehta Rs. 250; Sir H. Walker Rs. 100; Lady Walker; Rs. 100; the Chief of Phaltan Rs. 100; Sardar Muzumdar Rs. 50; Shri Jaganath Maharaj Rs. 100. Total Rs. 5,800.

WELCOME CHANGE IN MURKY WEATHER

BHAVANAGAR, Sept. 28.

Bright sunshine has supplanted the murky weather which had been ruling for more than a month at a stretch. The break in the weather is a good sign for the standing crops, which were, at one time threatened with extinction.—Free Press.

A RUSSIAN ARRESTED AT PESHAWAR

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

A Russian, who gave his name as Ghaliff Feodore, was arrested by the C. I. D. at Peshwar and brought down to Calcutta with a view to deportation. He is said to be a Bolshevik agent.—Free Press.

Mr. A. V. Abhyankar, who has been appointed by the working committee of the Indian National Congress to organise election in Berar has recommended the name of Seth Pannalal Bansilal of Amraoti to contest the East Berar Non-Mahomedan Urban seat of the C. P. Legislative Council on the Congress ticket.

A conference of the leading Mussulmans of Bihar will be held at Patna on the 3rd October to consider the desirability of starting an Independent Moslem Party in this province for the purpose of running candidates at the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TROPICS AS FACTORIES.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

Wherever modern industrialism fastens its tentacles it wants to dump factories and produce goods night and day and force them for consumption on the public. The 'Nation' (American) writing on this observes that "Europeans and North Americans, having reared a civilisation on a basis of factories and slums but (not having the problems raised by either) are pushing this method into the plains and jungles of the torrid zone." European adventurers first contented themselves with taking to the tropics articles manufactured by them and subjugating the countries with which they came into contact thus both politically and economically. Later on however they not only flooded the tropical markets with their products but planted their factories on tropical soils and conducted them on Western lines. Principles of the factory system were carried further in the field of agriculture and small holders were tried to be hustled out and to make room for big companies with large capital with intensive and extensive cultivation. This process has not been completed even in advanced countries but in tropical countries which have come under the heels of Western industrialists. The process is a swift and rapid one as there are practically no obstructions in their path in the shape of public opinion or individual opposition. Let us see what this has led to in the words of the "Nation": "During the 20th century the United States has assumed a foremost place in the economic subjugation of the tropics. Tobacco we have long bought there, and in recent years American companies have acquired vast plantations and large control in the Caribbean and the Phillippines. The ever increasing demand for sugar has brought still more important changes. Hawaii and Cuba have been planted acre upon acre with cane; they ooze cyrup down to the very seashore. The arid South Coast of Parto Rico has been redeemed with giant irrigation works and made sweet with sugar, while the rich, moist acres of Santo Domingo are today giving way before the plough to rise in fields of luxuriant cane. Then there is the Hanava. The West India Islands can no longer supply the demand, and the United Fruit Company owns enormous tracts of land, railways, docks and almost—governments along the low, steaming east coast of Central America. Most recently of all has come the stupendous call for rubber. Harvey Fixestone has already begun the exploitation of Siberia, and an insistent campaign is rising for large scale production in the Phillippines. Carmi, who theoritically is in the islands to report on conditions to President Coolidge, is practically using his visit—or allowing it to be used—in the interest of a rancous propaganda for the exploitation of the Phillippines rubberwise by American interests, even if native wishes and all our promises have to go by the Board." The Juggernaut car of Western industrialism moves ruthlessly over the fields and feelings of tropical countries which have come under their control. It assumes the guise of philanthropic benevolence which misleads the people of these lands who have not got education enough to see through all the ways and methods employed by it. What wonder when even the educated classes of this country are still under its hypnotic influence and seriously believe that the situation of the country lies that way? The "Nation" writes frankly that "our attack upon humanity has been as ruthless and invincible as that upon nature." Several times our attention is called to the benefits which have accrued to people in general from Western industrialism like sanitation, education, etc. The "Nation" gives a very good reply to this:—"Native life in the tropics has commonly been poor and squalid but it has been warmly human. We have brought it medicine and sanitation for our own self-preservation and for economic reasons, but we have also brought it standardised ugliness and peonage. We have turned men and women from a fairly free and easy existence through desultory agriculture into wage slaves with sophisticated ambitions and vices. We have brought the darkness and soddenness of the mill town or the coal mine among the palm fronds of the Carribian and the Pacific. In Hawaii we have even dispossessed the native Kanakas and imported the more industrious and economically profitable Japanese."

SMALL OWNERS.

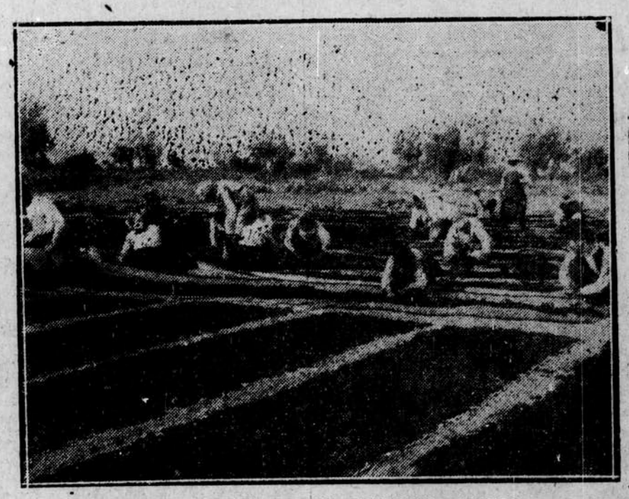
The natural effect of all these agricultural operations on a vast scale is the elimination of small owners and producers. Western Economics considers it to be an ideal state of things that small owners whether in industrial or agricultural fields should be eliminated and replaced by big syndicates and big land-lords, even though they be absentee land-lords. The small land owner and producer is reduced to the position of wage worker and rentor. In Porto Rico individual farms decreased in number by about one-third from 1910 to 1920; those of fewer than 10 acres fell by one-half. The Republic of Hawaii has a measure of self-protection and a law against the alien ownership of land; the American Occupation in the interest of industrial exploitation repealed the measure. It is true that in India the peculiar Hindu Law of inheritance is responsible for a sub-division of lands into such small holdings as to keep the owners always on the verge of starvation. This state of things may well be remedied, but it would not be desirable to have what is known as small owners displaced by big syndicates and land-lords. This agricultural evil is not yet introduced into this country, but it is very likely that following upon such schemes as the Sukkur Barrage the evil may be introduced with a venegeance. Though we have not this agricultural evil we have got the industrial evil and the small arts and handicrafts are being hustled out by big organised industries. It is this process which has been responsible for the ruin of the pristine hand-loom industry and the introduction into the country of foreign piece goods worth more than Rs. 60-70 crores per annum. When Mahatmaji says that the economic problem of this country is the problem of the spinning wheel, he places his finger on the real sore spot of the country and the crucial problem which confronts not only in this land but other tropical countries as well which have got the misfortune to get under the influence of Western industrialism whether through political bondage or economic servitude. Every Port hoists a signal danger whenever the Head Meteorological Officer flashes forth the message about a coming storm. Such a storm signal may well be hoisted wherever possible in Indian towns and villages against the oncoming storm in the shape of Western industrialism and its hordes. What has happened in India has happened in China and *vice versa*. What has happened in these two countries again will happen in any other country which is foolish enough to court and welcome Western industrialism.

THE SYSTEM AND ITS EVILS.

Industrialism on the collossal scale as favoured in the West has its terrible evils in most of the countries in Europe and it is no exaggeration to say that the responsibility for the sprouting forth of Bolshevism and other "isms" lies mainly at the door of the same industrialism. Physically, it has given rise to slums and morally it has given rise to slum morals. The danger is that the evils which have remained at least under control in the West may leave all bounds of decency and propriety in the East, because of the climatic, geographical, physical and social surroundings. Some of us are so entwined in the nets of industrialism and so blinded by its head-lights that we cannot conceive of India keeping even her body and soul together, let alone her fighting against foreign competition and foreign Government, that we have come to accept industrialism *bona fide* as the only powerful weapon in our armoury with which to fight both the Government and foreigners. It is a hallucination to think that this weapon will be, or is useful to us in fighting against the Government, for like so many similar weapons placed before us by the Government for our acceptance it will enmesh us still more in the maze the Government has prepared for us without our getting any chance of escape or release. There are the Councils, for instance, capture of which a large number of us thought would paralyse the Government. The Government probably were laughing all the time in their sleeves, for it was just what was wanted by them viz., a strong opposition to make the whole of their new Reform machinery a success. Similarly the more big organised industries are started in this country the better it will be ultimately for the Government and British trade and industries, i.e., as long as this country forms a part of the British Empire. Big organised industries may not be an evil in self-governing countries, but when a subject-country like India tries to develop them a vicious circle is formed for the finished products cease to be purchased but their place is taken by machinery and thousand and one other odd things which are required to make the industries successful. Neither the economic nor the political hold is loosened to the slightest extent through this weapon, though a self-governing country can manage even its big industries in such a manner that it may not get under foreign domination. This is the warning which is sadly required by our people.

FETISH OF THE BACK BAY.

Sir Henry Lawrence, the ex-Finance Member of the Government of Bombay seems to have made of the Back Bay Reclamation a fetish, for even now when the whole world has grown wiser, he still persists in maintaining his purblind faith in that reclamation and in some of the other theories which have wrought such a ruin on this Presidency. Mr. Lalji Naranji showed in his evidence how Sir Henry Lawrence had entirely ignored the Legislative Council with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation and kept it in the dark. He had tried to hustle through the Council in about 5 or 10 minutes the report of the Public Accounts Committee with regard to the comments of the Auditor-General. And yet we are now told in all seriousness that he had kept the Council informed throughout! The Ex-Finance Member again thinks that the Bombay Presidency is very lightly taxed! Bombay and the Bombay Presidency are passing through one of the worst depressions and time after time it has been shown to the Government that Bombay cannot bear any further taxation. It is not the view merely of the rabid extremists, but even of such a staid and conservative body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which recently, in its correspondence with the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Port Trust, showed how the trade was being deflected from Bombay, because of the heavy local taxation. And yet Sir Henry Lawrence thinks that Bombay is lightly taxed, City or Province! What can Sir Hendry do? He is but one of the emanations of the present system of administration which has credited the bureaucracy with unfailing intelligence and administrative powers and which has made them as irremoveable by any vote of the Councils or the population as *the Himalayas*. Nothing can be a stronger evidence of this than the fact that the same Sir Henry is coming as a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission!



GRAPES DRYING IN THE SUN INTO RAISINS.

FIGS BEING PACKED INTO BOXES.

FRUIT INDUSTRY IN ASIA MINOR TURKEY.

(BY DR. G. S. CHEEMA,
Horticulturist to Government of Bombay).

All Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Algeria are noted for fruit. But Asia Minor undoubtedly holds the monopoly for several fruit products such as Sultana and dry fig. The total annual production of these fruits in Asia Minor in the past three years was as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925
Sultana	40000 tons £465000	41500 tons £584000	32000 tons
Figs	24500 tons	23000 tons	

As in quantity so in quality Asia Minor stands unrivalled. The delicacy and taste of Turkish Fig and excellence of Turkish "raisin" are indeed unique. A careful study of the export statistics shows that in spite of the upheaval caused by the Great world war and the Greek occupation of the country during 1919-1922 the fruit of "Anatolia" have been properly harvested and the annual production has never failed to find ready sale even in enemy countries. Whatever disquieting stories in regard to the sanitary and labour conditions of dry fruit industry in Turkey may reach England and France, fruit cultivation in Asia Minor continues to be the chief source of livelihood for the people and of income for the state.

Now our people would be deeply interested to know the factors which have so well stabilised the Turkish fruit industries. A critical study of the development of the fruit industry in Asia Minor shows that this monopoly is due to the following reasons.

(1) A suitable climate where rainfall is distributed evenly from August to June, there being no rain during the ripening season.

(2) The varietal quality of the fruit.

(3) Development of a British Railway in the fruit growing tract.

(4) Market organisation chiefly controlled by the British, French, Italian, German and Americans.

The climate and qualitative factors "contribute" to a marked extend towards the Turkish success in holding a monopoly of the world market. But the economic conditions of trade which is chiefy financed and controlled by foreign merchants may be truly considered an essential element in this industry. This foreign control dates back from the foundation of Levant Company contemporaneous with the East India Company. A colony of enterprising merchants who have settled for ages in Asia Minor doing fruit trade have so firmly won the fruit market of the world that no community can shake it or compete with it. The system is so perfect that these merchants can agree to any terms of any country. The United States have now to a certain extent licensed Turkish imports into their country but these merchants will fulfil all conditions of such a license. In fact so far as sanitary and labour conditions are concerned marked improvement is visible. The Turkish authorities are busy in framing municipal laws and enforcing them in every possible way. So such restrictive measures of importing countries will not avail to break this monopoly.

To give an idea to the readers as to the extent of the business done in this line attention is drawn to the photographs which appear on this page.

It is very remarkable to find that all the work is more or less manual. Thousands of people are employed on this work. Wages during season are as much as Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per day. Still it is the beauty of the market organisation that it pays to every body.

If my readers were to give a thought to this foregoing account it will be realised that there is a lesson for us to learn. The development of fruit industries in our country will not only improve our economic situation but will afford a permanent and effective safe guard against famine and during world wars. Its development requires no costly machinery but only market organisation. There is not the least doubt that in our climate and soil if right efforts are made, our irrigated zones can be changed into fruitful tracts and with the help of our transport facilities and market intelligence this industry can easily be developed.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

With increasing numbers of third class passengers every day travelling local and other trains in Bombay there is inefficiency of management and organisation on the part of the Railway authorities. The ways of the Station masters and other subordinates are very curious. One would see those officials putting on their uniform and merely tumbling about near second class and first class compartments especially the ladies' compartments. One would also see these men doing their clerical duties rather than minding the traffic and regulate it. These officials need a training in the art of traffic organisation. The climax of the fun is that the complaining passenger is himself marked down by these gentlemen as a criminal. An instance to the point. Being a prohibitionist myself I pulled the warning chain the other night at Churchgate Station when the train was just in motion straightway, leaving for Bandra to catch two drunkards, one of whom was a habitual nuisance to the travelling public. I called the guard but he whistled off, and when I called the Station Master the train having stopped, I was asked a number of questions as to my name, place, railway pass and sundry other odds as if I had pulled the chain for fun. In the meanwhile the thief escaped into the darkness of the hedge. The Station Master set the train still in motion and rushed up to me and threateningly said that there was no drunkard instead of helping me to investigate his whereabouts. Fortunately some fellow-passengers will bear witness to the affair that the thief stole away among the trees. Is this organisation? Is this management? It is thus that those who might like to co-operate with the authorities to remedy certain ills are deterred from what they believe conscientiously to be their duty.

The Agent should bring home to these officials in the first place what their duties are and that they should always move about on the platform going as far as the third class compartments instead of stationing themselves near first and second class bogeys as if they were menials opening and closing doors for the superior travellers.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 28.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 27. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 20	68 03	51 73	47 44
Fort ..	0 34	101 25	57 17	53 14
J.J.Hospital	0 21	82 34	50	67

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 28th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.507 inches (.043 below normal.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.701 " (.056 below normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degree
" (wet bulb) " 76.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (1.6 above normal),
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.6 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m NW
Velocity " " 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 11 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10)
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.75 "
" " " year 71.12 "

Weather Remarks:—Thunder and lightning at distance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 28th September 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is normal. Temperature was locally in slight defect.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal at Jhansi and normal at other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal generally in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.55" of rain and Indore 0.19". Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was locally in slight defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Berar. Maximum temperature was in slight to moderate excess in the western parts.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.16" and Marmugao 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature at Bombay was 87deg.2 (2deg. above normal) and the lowest 76deg.5 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18" of rain and Nizamabad 0.70". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was slightly below normal in parts of the aforesaid region.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few scattered showers. Light rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and locally in Gujarat, Central India West and Hyderabad. A few light falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Day temperature remains below normal in parts of Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab.

Forecast.—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 28TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	0.92	1.31	—0.39		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	2.82	5.03	—2.21		7.20
Rawalpindi	39.47	22.47	17.0		34.77
Lahore	16.35	14.83	+1.52		19.02
Hissar	18.60	11.33	+7.27		14.47
Ambala	28.19	23.29	+4.90		30.49
Delhi	23.81	22.54	+1.27		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	25.88	23.45	+2.43		26.90
Mainpuri	26.18	22.50	+3.68		27.07
Jhansi	34.18	32.68	+1.48		36.17
Cawnpore	28.40	31.62	—3.22		35.92
Allahabad	29.29	33.70	—4.41		39.09
Sind—					
Jacobabad	2.08	2.28	—0.2		3.66
Karachi	19.66	5.88	13.71		7.66
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	10.27	8.44	+0.83		11.79
Ajmer	22.35	18.21	+4.14		20.65
Jaipur	28.42	21.61	+6.81		24.31
Kotah	39.60	25.68	13.92		28.23
Mount Abu	123.66	57.48	66.17		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	42 24	13.29	28.85		14.39
Dwaraka	23.04	12.41	10.63		13.52
Veraval	50.58	17.39	33.18		18.80
Rajkot	33.97	24.66	+9.31		26.29
Bhavnagar	29.07	19.36	+9.71		21.20
Jamnagar ..					
Surat	59.13	38.28	20.87		40 97
Ahmedabad	48.9	27.34	21.56		25.83
Deesa .. 0.55	39.46	23.30	16.16		24.70
Central India W					
Neemuch	44.91	26.91	18.00		29.19
Indore .. 0.19	23.64	29.87	—6.23		33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	63.04	49.15	13.89		55.11
Saugor	47.86	40.72	+7.08		44.96
Hoshangabad		44.42			48.53
Khandwa	25.90	26.22	+0.26		29.63
Akola	30.58	26.57	+4.16		31.35
Amraoti	18.64	27.19	—9.15		33.05
Nagpur	42.17	42.39	+0.22		48.97
Chanda	41.96	45.64	—3.74		51.90
Raipur	41.91	44.40	—2.49		50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay .. 0.20	68.03	66.61	+1.42		70.63
Ratnagiri .. 0.16	110.38	93.11	17.27		99.98
Marmugao .. 0.18	87.26	85.79	1.47		94.95
Karwar .. 0.00	97.71	107.7	10.06		120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	15.72	18.04	—2.32		22.23
Ahmednagar ..	16.31	17.17	—0.86		22.38
Poona .. 0.00	21.56	19.82	+1.74		27.11
Sholapur	23.05	21.35	+1.70		28.45
Bijapur	13.56	13.68	—0.04		20.90
Belgaum .. 0.18	43.89	38.33	+5.56		50.88
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad .. 0.00	28.01	23.07	+4.94		27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur .. 0.70	28.84	34.99	—6.15		40.05
Hyderabad	16.9	24.11	—7.14		32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore .. 0.01	97.77	106.34	—8.57		125.68
Calicut .. 0.20	107.65	87.09	20.56		117.16
Cochin	87.8	72.58	15.22		114.51
Trivandrum ..	30.71	28.71	+2.00		64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	39.52	20.83	18.69		84.16
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam		23.70			41.59
Bellary	8.76	10.69	—1.93		20.51
Cuddapah	19.26	18.47	+0.78		31.24
Madras	9.38	15.02	—5.64		50.74
Bangalore	18.05	18.79	+0.74		35.37
Coimbatore	6.57	5.60	+0.97		22.29
Trichinopoly ..	14.2	14.26	+3.04		33.18
Nagapatam	5.81	10.23	—1.42		54.18

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The April number contains a summary of the Kamala Lectures of the Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri on "The Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens" with copious extracts from them.

OTHER NOTABLE WRITERS

A resume of the various Congresses and Conferences of the season is given in the January and February Numbers. The following are among other notable writers whose articles have appeared in the issues from the beginning of the year:—Prof. F.S. Marvin, The Hon. Justice Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Major Graham Pole, Sir P.S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Ernest Burdon, Mr. J. T. Gwynn, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Prof. Vaswani, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. St. Nihal Singh, and others.

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THE FLYING STUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Cobham arrived at Baghdad at 9.15 a.m. on Monday—Reuter."

For many weeks now the newspapers are publishing a plethora of news of the above specimen served up by Reuter's Agency reporting the movements of a certain flighter—the ubiquitous Cobham. That Cobham is of some—from the daily accounts published about his movements we should imagine him of great—importance to the Imperialists in Britain and their representatives in the Dominions and dependencies beyond the seas goes without saying, but to the bulk of the people it must seem very boring to read from day to day the dry, uninteresting accounts served up in the form, and under the guise of news. From the imperialists' point of view one would expect such experiences in Imperial ventures to be better policy if kept a closed secret, but presumably the more likely explanation underlying these ventures is to advertise British prowess to the world, at least to that portion of it where it is believed some impression would be created. That is an opinion which many would be likely to hold.

How little this is likely to be achieved will be gauged from the fact that hardly 5 per cent. of newspaper readers seeing the headline over the news para in question would care to read it except, perhaps, out of idle curiosity, the while wondering when they will hear the last about the whole business. It may be that those who evince little interest in the achievements of aeronauts, boxers, actors and actresses and jockeys, or in the English Cricket, football, and Rugby county matches outside their legitimate domain are woefully out of date, veritable back numbers to be more precise, in this modern world of ours. Apparently, the measure of one's popularity and greatness in these frivolous times is in the art of being venturesome in some such role above depicted or to lend a passing interest in them and the exponents of this theory are busy capturing the popular imagination to adopt it to their view through the medium of the Press.

The popular newspapers are the only agencies able to stem this latest and growing stunt by altogether refusing to publish these accounts, or if they must do so to keep abreast with rival newspapers with an excessive tendency to encourage this habit, to relegate them to an obscure corner, preferably under some suitable heading as "Scraps" or "By the Way" or for "news of not much interest to the bulk of newspaper readers."

The need in the future is for newspapers of the less conventional type to appease the appetites of news hungry readers for a nobler and sublime Press. If news of this variety were restricted to the country of origin of the individual concerned there may be some reason for its publicity there, but in countries little affected by such happenings it must be boring in the extreme day in day out and treated accordingly by consigning it to the realm of oblivion, in plain words "passing over" it.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-FRIVOLOUS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me the hospitality of your esteemed columns to appeal to the voters of the non-Muslim constituency of the Broach District.

Four candidates have been duly nominated for one seat of the provincial legislature for the Broach Non-Muslim constituency. Out of these four rival candidates two are unknown to the public of our district and, therefore, they need no mention at all. But there is all probability of a keen competition between the other two candidates viz., Messrs. Haribhai J. Amin and Jamshedji R. Vakharia. Mr. Vakharia is a well-known cotton merchant of our district but has not taken part in the public movements of the district besides his own sphere of business. His views on political matters are too well-known to make any mention thereof. Mr. Haribhai Amin, is a tried and trusted leader of our district. He is contesting the ensuing election from the Broach Non-Muslim constituency with the Congress ticket and therefore, has the support of all the Congress workers of the district including Dr. Chandulal Desai, President of our District Congress Committee Mr. Haribhai Amin's services to the rural and agricultural population of the district are singular and there is every possibility of all the rural votes going in his favour. Mr. Haribhai Amin is known to the people of our district as a devoted and selfless public worker since over a decade. It was Mr. Amin who aroused the rural population of our district to their full political consciousness at the time of the Home Rule agitation. Therefore, I appeal to the voters of our district with all the emphasis I can command through the medium of your valued columns to vote for Mr. Amin. I have not the least doubt that the voters of the district will rise equal to the occasion as they did at the time of the last election and once more give proof of their burning love for the Congress, the only national organization, by electing the Congress candidate Mr. Amin with a sweeping majority of votes.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTIC.

Jhadeshwar, Sept. 25.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BOMBAY DECCAN.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO SARDARS.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his address to the Sardars of the Deccan at the Darbar held on Monday at Poona, said:—

Sardars of the Deccan, and Gentlemen,—

In the year that has passed since I last addressed you, we have had the honour of a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy, who lost no time, after assuming his high office, before visiting your Capital City and seeing for himself the Deccan country, and gaining a first hand knowledge of some of its problems and needs.

His Excellency was shown some of the numerous and important works which Government have undertaken to meet these needs and to deal with the long-standing and recurrent problems of deficient rainfall, scarcity and famine. His Excellency's personal interest and sympathy were abundantly evident.

It is not unfitting that I should refer to these beneficent works which are transforming the country-side and, in words used by my predecessor on a similar occasion, "bridling the monsoon." I make no apology for dealing with matters which are of such vital importance to you, Sardars, and to your people and country.

The magnitude and results of Major Irrifation Works in the Bombay Deccan are not always realised. In the past half century, they have converted areas which were subject to frequent famine into fertile tracts producing magnificent crops, and benefitting the country and its people enormously. Of the great Dams which Government has constructed to store the monsoon water in the valleys near the Western Ghats, the latest and largest are the Bhandardara Dam, near Nasik, and the Lloyd Dam, near Poona. The Bhandardara Dam, which is the highest in the world, is just completed, and I hope to formally declare it open next December: while the Lloyd Dam—the largest mass masonry in the world—is nearing completion.

Irrigation from the extensive lakes formed by these dams is rapidly being developed in the valleys below them, the Bhandardara Dam supplying the Pravara Canals, and the Lloyd dam supplying the large Nira Canals system. In the Pravara area irrigation has grown very rapidly, and, where before hardly any crops could be grown, its lands are now covered with valuable sugarcane crops.

In their recent visit to Poona, which I have already referred to, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin inspected several of the Irrigation Works. They evinced great interest in all they saw, and expressed their appreciation, not only of the works carried out by Government for the benefit of the country, but of the enterprise shown by the Deccan cultivators in availing themselves of the water thus supplied and in rapidly developing the irrigated tracts.

There is perhaps no subject in which the landed aristocracy of the Deccan and the Karnatak is more interested than that of agriculture, and I desire to draw attention to two events which are shortly to take place, and which are likely to have a great effect on the development of agriculture in the future. I refer first to the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is expected to arrive in India next month, and to pay a visit to Poona about the 23rd of that month. The Royal Commission will enquire into all questions of importance in connection with agriculture throughout the whole of India, and it is hoped that their recommendations will be of very great advantage to all who are interested, as practically every one in this country is interested, in that important subject.

After referring to the forthcoming Agricultural Show to be held in Poona in the third week in October, His Excellency said:

"I destire to offer a special welcome to the Sardars here this evening who are attending this Darbar for the first time since they joined the ranks of your Order. To them I shall have the pleasure of presenting dresses of honour at a later stage."

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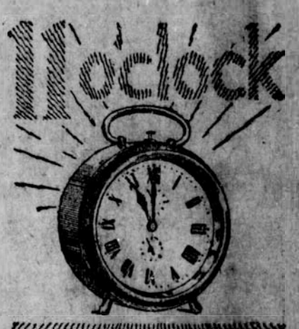

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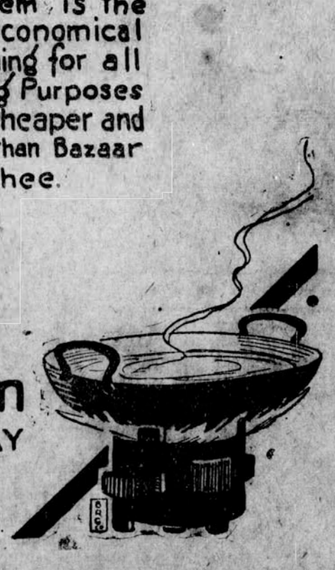

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PRESIDENCY TELEGRAPH PEONS.

A CATALOGUE OF GRIEVANCES.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union was held on Sunday the 19th instant at Hira Bag under the presidency of Mr. F. J. Ginvala. The Postmaster General was present. After the speeches were delivred by Messrs. Jhabvala, Shaitut, Surve and others the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union protests against the action of the Government in not opening a sufficient number of jobs in the superior grade service for the menials, even though some of the latter are sufficiently able to undertake the duties required for such superior service and requests Government to recognise the principle of merit in assigning jobs to different workers in Government Telegraph Department.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union begs to point out that even though some superior service jobs were promised to the men yet the promise has never been translated into action.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union protests against the action of Government in reducing wages of the Bombay Telegraph Peons by Rs. 1|8, that is from 13|8 to Rs. 12 in the case of those who were employed in 1920 and earnestly requests Government to restore the reduction so effected without delay as any such cut is unbearble in the case of these over worked and underpaid employees in these days of economic hardship.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union regrets the action of the Telegraph authorities in ignoring to seniority of older hands under the pretence of their being physically unfit and inability to ride cycle and giving special consideration to junior workmen, thus giving rise to favouritism in the Department.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union protests against the continuance of the Katni system though repeated protests had been made and council explanations offered to Government to that effect and now urges upon Government to immediately stop the system or otherwise increase allowance for the payment of the same.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union requests Government to assign particular jobs such as these of Munshi Clerks to deserving menials and peons as such wokr is now being done by them in the place of other clerks.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union protests against Government's action in not assigning House Allowance to such places as Belgaum and such other towns where the cost of living is still not gone down and where such superior departments as Engineering and others are given special consideration.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union requests Government to give to the workmen benefit of departmental dispensaries adjoining their different centers of service as the present management creates a very bad effect upon the health during sickness.

This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union requests the Postmaster-General to kindly relieve the Telegraph menials from duty on Sundays from Central Telegraph Office where at present they are required to put in full day's service with the intermission of 2 hours.

A MATTER OF DISCIPLINE.

To the "Editor of the Chronicle."

Sir,—In your editorial Note of September 24, you criticised Mr. Bhopatkar's action in supporting the candidature of Mr. Deodhekar from Thana Dist. I should like to state that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is more in touch with the candidates and as such is competent to judge the qualifications of each candidate. Mr. Deodhekar was recommended by the District Congress Committee and there was no sufficient cause for the Working Committee to set aside his claim. It is well known that he gave up the practice in the Law Courts; while, Mr. Trivedi, the candidate selected by the Working Committee of the Congress, has every time ignored the mandate of the Congress. I, for one, do not see what grave issues are involved in not supporting Mr. Devdhekar. This decision of the Working Committee of the Congress is like the power of veto exercised by the Viceroy in setting aside the bills passed in the Assembly.—Yours, etc.,

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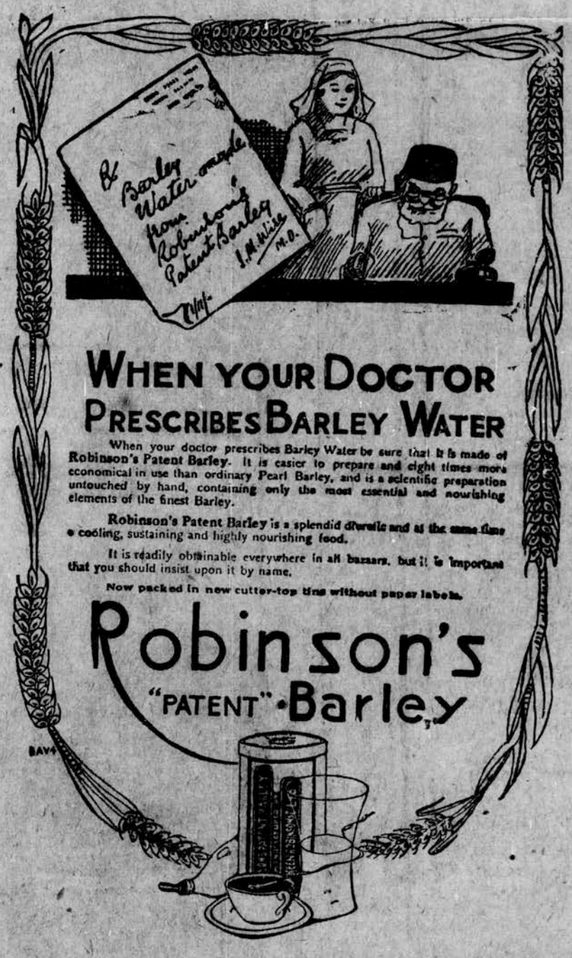

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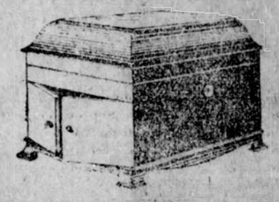

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